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WET-DRY ISSUE ROUSES WORLD WIDE INTEREST

W. C. T. U. Heads Find Europe Closely Watching Presidential Campaign

RESULT OF ELECTION TO BE FAR-REACHING

Believed That Progress in Universal Prohibition Depends on Outcome

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—The forthcoming presidential election in the United States has assumed international importance in the eyes of temperance leaders throughout the world, according to Mrs. E. B. C. of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who has just returned here after attending the Thirteenth World Congress of the organization in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Progress in the prohibition movement throughout the world, and new strides in temperance education, were reported both by Mrs. Boole, and by Miss Anna A. Gordon, of Evanston, Ill., world president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who returned with her on the George Washington of the United States Lines.

"Interest in the American election is intense throughout all of Europe," Mrs. Boole declared. "To the women of other nations, only one interpretation is being placed upon the selection of the President of the United States this year. They view it as a clean-cut expression upon the prohibition question. A victory for Herbert Hoover would constitute a victory for prohibition and temperance all over the world."

Press Alive to Issue
The European press is giving much attention to the prohibition question in the United States. Mrs. Boole added. The attention of other nations is being focused on the contrast in the position of the Republican and Democratic political candidates on the dry issue, she said, because of the leadership and progress in prohibition made in the United States.

"The membership of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has already indicated its willingness to get strongly in back of the effort to elect Hoover in November," Mrs. Boole continued. "We return from the Lausanne Conference more strongly convinced than ever before that all voters in the country who are interested in the cause of temperance, regardless of political affiliations, should stand back of Mr. Hoover's candidacy."

"The loud voice which is being heard in political circles in favor of a wet candidate, and the agitation for the revocation of prohibition through nullification and modification, is not expressive of the great majority of the people. The wet sentiment is that of the 'noisy minority.'"

Dry Sentiment in Evidence
The results of the prohibition movement and the progress which it is making throughout the world, "are noticeable everywhere," Mrs. Boole said.

"The growing sentiment for prohibition," she added, "is not of sudden origin but the efforts for the cause of temperance are cumulative, and in all quarters of the world changes which have been brought about. Different countries are approaching the matter in a different way, but it is all tending toward the same ideal."

In Germany the 'alcohol-free' restaurant movement has attained marked success. Both in Germany and France, where a glass of water used to be one of the hardest things to get at a cafe, waiters no longer look askance at the person who does not imbibe spirituous liquors.

"In Switzerland beverages are being made of unfermented fruit juices and it is probable that non-intoxicating fruit drinks will become popular as they have in the United States. In South Africa the sponsoring of 'rain week' and 'rain month' is playing a part in the education work of the temperance forces."

Miss Gordon characterized the work of the Thirteenth Congress as indicative of the greatest advance in the history of prohibition. Thirty-one of 51 nations in which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is organized were represented by delegates, numbering more than 800, she said. The delegation of 200 from the United States was the largest on record from this country, she added, while the British Isles sent a record delegation of 330.

"Great progress in prohibition education is being reported from South America, Sweden, Finland, Norway and Denmark. The German Government is co-operating with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the maintenance of traveling teachers who are instructing the youth of the Nation in the real truth back of the liquor question. The education work which is being done stresses the enlightenment of youth so that the rising generations may gain an accurate perception of the great good which is accomplished through total abstinence."

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California Is Leading State in Planes, 456

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Oakland, Calif.—California has more licensed and identified airplanes than any other state in the Union, according to figures received here from the Department of Commerce. There are 456 licensed and identified airplanes in California. There are now 23 inspectors on duty in the State, and five new officials are to join the staff during the current month.

New York has the second largest number of licensed and identified airplanes, 268. Illinois is third with 215, and Texas is fourth with 204.

5000 MONGOLS SEIZE DISTRICT IN MANCHURIA

Chinese Send Expedition to Recover Territory—Japanese Uneasy

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO.—The interruption in the communications of the Chinese Eastern Railway make correct information concerning the disturbances in the Kulun Nor district of northwest Manchuria impossible, but apparently about 5000 Mongols and Red Russians have taken advantage of the situation in Manchuria to seize the district in the name of the "Soviet Government of Mongolia."

The Chinese are sending an expedition to recover it. Tokyo is greatly concerned lest the trouble spread to Manchuria proper, endangering Japanese interests.

TOKYO (P).—Japanese dispatches from Harbin, Manchuria, today said that there had been a serious invasion of the Kulun Nor district in northwest Manchuria by 5000 Mongol Burial cavalry, alleged to be led by Red Russian officers.

Chinese troops defending the district were reported to have been defeated with heavy casualties and to be retreating to the east. Manchurian leaders were planning to reinforce the defenders from Kirin and Mukden.

The invasion temporarily suspended train-Siberian railway service over the Chinese Eastern Railway. A train from Moscow was held up a day and a night in the Khingan mountains and finally allowed to proceed to Harbin.

Passengers reported the Chinese still holding Kharlar, which is in the northeast. Chinese refugees were fleeing eastward, and seeking refuge in the mountains.

For months reports have been reaching Peking and Tokyo of Soviet activity in outer Mongolia, which the Soviet already dominated, looking toward territory expansion.

Japanese dispatches at present suggest that the invasion is a Mongol attempt to annex Kulun Nor under Soviet inspiration.

No official reports have reached Tokyo, but there was some anxiety for the safety of the few Japanese residents in the railway towns. The affected district is approximately 10,000 square miles in area and lies to the west of the Khingan range. The inhabitants are mostly nomads. Politically they are Chinese, the district being a part of Heilungkiang Province.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

College Girls to Play Roles in Nation's Political Drama

Aiding Hoover Campaign

Call to All Eligibles to Register Sent Out in Campaign for Hoover and Curtis

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—"Every college girl eligible to vote for President should register if she can before she goes back to school this fall."

This is the first message to the college women from Miss Mercedes Janet Hurst, who has been chosen to carry on work among them for the election of Herbert Hoover and Charles Curtis.

The voting potentialities of the college girls have been discovered in this campaign. College men have been organized in campaigns for years back, and now the college woman is coming in for her share of attention. Many of the seniors will be of voting age, Miss Hurst says. But even if the college girl will not have a vote for President this fall, she may have an influence extending back to the home and helping to make a vote for Mr. Hoover.

The college girls' campaign will be one of the most curious of the year. It will run only a month. Until college opens there is no way of reaching the beneficiaries of this novel "drive." By the time they get to the campus and are settled down in school again, it will be October. That leaves but a few weeks for politics, but Miss Hurst promises lively ones.

Several hundred colleges and universities are to be reached, according to present plans. Key women will be selected for each before school opens. Miss Hurst is an Indiana girl, a graduate of Indiana University. Her home town is Peru. She supplemented her college course by studying at Chicago at the Medill School of Journalism of Northwestern University, and for the three years she has been out of college has been doing publication work. She is a member of the well known sorority, Pi Beta Phi, and of the national woman's journalistic organization, Theta Sigma Phi.

RAIL MEN STATE POSITION

CLEVELAND (P).—Western railroads which have failed to meet the wage demands of the Order of Railroad Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen will have until Sept. 4 to do so, according to A. F. Whitney, president of the trainmen.

YOUTH MAKES ELOQUENT PLEA FOR WAR-ENDING

World's Young Manhood Holds Momentous Meeting in Dutch Village

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OMMEN, Holland.—If impassioned oratory were enough to unite the youth of the world against war, then that result would be accomplished at the very beginning of the World Congress of Youth for Peace meeting in the Dutch village of Eerde, near Ommen. At the opening session Anton Hoytink, on behalf of the central committee of the Dutch Federation of Youth for Peace, summoned his 500 hearers, representative of 27 nations, to enlist "in the greatest struggle of all times to rid the world of war."

Mr. Hoytink prefaced his address by announcing that 10 international youth organizations and many national youth movements had sent representatives to the congress for the purpose, if possible, of establishing a world league of youth against war.

Continuing, Mr. Hoytink said: "Youth can save mankind from the continuous threat of war if we are able to eliminate all misunderstanding, prejudices and fears among ourselves. Endless longing for peace is not enough. We must organize ourselves to liberate mankind from the monster, war."

Bound to War's Chariot

"This is no time for fruitless demonstrations. The time has come to act. Youth heretofore has been bound to the chariot of war. We have been held in bondage by a merciless military system."

"We are here to find a better way for the children of the future. We are here to claim the right of saying that the military conception of the world's youth in fruitless war is all wrong. We are here to find new formulas for national peace and security. The sword has failed and new implements of defense must be found. We must build up in the world not only the desire for peace but a passion for peace. International good will must be the great objective of our lives. Let us fight all mistrust and prejudice in order to make an open way for understanding, knowledge and mutual regard."

All shades of political opinion are represented among the delegates. It can be said, however, that the congress is not in radical hands, but is managed by young people honestly seeking a way toward a warless world.

Studying Peace Problems
Six commissions will begin the study of different aspects of the peace problem. Their reports will serve as a basis for discussion later in plenary sessions. An interesting ceremony was the holding of the flag of peace, a flagstaff, at the top of which floats a gigantic peace banner.

The project of holding a World Congress of Youth for Peace was first suggested by the British Youth Federation and the German World Youth League. That was in 1926, at the Youth Congress, held that year in Brieville, France. The American Fellowship of Youth and the Dutch Youth League were quick to ally themselves to the proposed congress. Since that time a number of youth organizations in France, Germany, and the Netherlands have been active in promoting the project.

Mr. Clark has been in Mexico for the last 10 months, and is credited as sharing with Dwight H. Morrow, Ambassador from the United States, the success attained in the establishment of a working agreement between the two governments. Mexican officials see in his appointment a step toward further cementing friendly relations, and at the same time American property holders know that there is no man in the United States who understands the land problem here better than Mr. Clark does.

Mexico Renowned Pleased With Clark Appointment

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY.—Mexico City is especially pleased with the appointment of J. Reuben Clark Jr. of Salt Lake City to the post of Undersecretary of State, virtually in charge of Mexican affairs during Secretary Kellogg's absence in Europe.

Mr. Clark has been in Mexico for the last 10 months, and is credited as sharing with Dwight H. Morrow, Ambassador from the United States, the success attained in the establishment of a working agreement between the two governments. Mexican officials see in his appointment a step toward further cementing friendly relations, and at the same time American property holders know that there is no man in the United States who understands the land problem here better than Mr. Clark does.

Men prominent in oil circles know that Mr. Clark co-operated toward the solution of their dispute with the Mexican Government, and express satisfaction with the appointment.

Mr. Clark's research work for Mr. Morrow dates back to Colonial days, and it was upon a study of laws made by Mr. Clark that Mr. Morrow based his diplomatic negotiations in seeking solution of the petroleum question and his subsequent negotiations on behalf of American property holders.

Two such specific instances were also prevalent. Now, since the doors of the open saloons have been padlocked, the doors of the little saloons swing open, and some of them have fallen off their hinges. Inside the bunks and benches crumble and spiders build their webs all unmoored. Bats hang from the corners and the weeds grow tall about the doorsteps.

Two such specific instances may be cited in the towns of McCall and Underwood, both in southwest Iowa. Of the two towns Underwood is the larger and was considered in the old days to be the "harder." Even so, now its little jail is in the worse state of ruin. Here the very walls are tumbling down and inside and out is nothing but a pile of litter.

In Carson, Ia., the little jail is used as a home for the fire hose, since the jail had no other use and the hose had no other available housing place. Not long ago the state fire marshal condemned the old building, so a new one was built with the aid of the former associations, is still styled "the jail," but it incarcereates nothing but the apparatus for fighting fires.

Other towns in this prairie district use their jails chiefly as a shelter for vagrants, that is, where the doors are still adequate to shut out the adverse elements. In such places the stoves are allowed to remain and a supply of fuel is left handy so that the weary wanderer may go in and build himself a fire and so pass a night in safety and comparative comfort. Thus the refining influence of prohibition has spread even to the outlying communities of our land.

NEW ORLEANS, La. (P).—Evidence that a game similar to squash was played by natives of Yucatan 2000 years ago was found by a Tulane University expedition which has just returned here after exploring more than six months in Central America and Mexico.

Frans Blom, of Tulane's Department of Middle American Research, who headed the expedition, said he found courts upon which the game had been played by the ancient Mayan tribes. The courts were in excellent repair, he said. The game apparently had been played with rubber balls which had been knocked back and forth with something similar to rackets. Heretofore, Mr. Blom explained, it has been thought such games were not played in that section earlier than 1000 or 1200.

The expedition traveled through almost impenetrable jungles a large part of the time. Seventy days were required to hack their way through underbrush for 100 miles, and at another time the expedition traveled only 350 feet in 11 days.

Textiles 1200 to 1500 years old were found in a cave. Mr. Blom said: The cloth was still white and could not be torn without great difficulty.

Roadside Campus Which Moves Daily in 5400-Mile Pursuit of Learning



Students in Omnibus College Listening to a Lecture After a Day on Wheels in a Pursuit of Learning. Starting at Winfield, Kan., the Students Have Undertaken a 5400-Mile Course, Studying the Special Problems of Sections

Wherever Their Tents Are Pitched. Thirty-seven Colleges and Universities Are Represented in the Party, Conducted by Dr. William M. Goldsmith of Southwestern College, Winfield.

J. REUBEN CLARK, MORROW'S AIDE, WINS NEW POST

Selected by President for Undersecretary of State, Succeeding R. E. Olds

SUPERIOR, Wis. (P).—Selection by President Coolidge of J. Reuben Clark, Jr., of Salt Lake City, Utah, to be Undersecretary of State, is announced at the summer White House.

The Chief Executive has not yet signed Mr. Clark's commission, which is on its way here from Washington, but the latter has already accepted the position and only formalities remain before the new undersecretary will take his oath of office and enter upon his duties.

President Coolidge regards Mr. Clark as one of the leading international lawyers of the country and therefore as specially suited for his new post.

Although he has served the United States in a variety of positions, Mr. Clark has proved himself especially valuable to the State Department. Mr. Coolidge was told, as general counsel to the American agent on the Mexican-American Claim Commissions, and later in Mexico City where he went to help Dwight H. Morrow, Ambassador from the United States, negotiate for the renewal of the treaties under which the commissions functioned.

Mr. Clark will succeed Robert E. Olds of St. Paul, Minn., who resigned last July 1.

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Omnibus College Converts Roadsides Into Classrooms

Kansas Party of 97 Students and Teachers Visits Boston on 5400-Mile Course, Studying Each Section's Problems

An omnibus college, which is in pursuit of learning around the course of a great 5400-mile oval, touching the mid-western, southern, eastern and northern United States, has rolled into Boston.

Classes by the side of roads, or on the bank of purring country brooks still hold interest for the 97 teachers and students of this college on wheels. The four big buses and the accompanying rolling cafeteria, have likewise become a familiar sight at Southwestern College, Winfield, Kan., where the plan originated and has become a part of the summer course during the past six years.

Although making an especial study of history, sociology and biology, a trip with the rolling college might well be called a "liberal education." Often by pre-arrangement, a specialist in the prime problem confronting the section being visited is obtained to give the party a lecture. As was the case in Memphis, where a lawyer came to speak for half an hour and stayed for an hour and a half answering questions, these addresses are more than formal affairs.

College Visits Historic Sites
The college camps out, and after a class in the morning at the camp site, or by the roadside, historic and scenic spots are visited. The significance of a spot is explained while the college literally stands upon it. Often lectures are given in the museums visited, with the exhibits used for demonstration.

"That's one of the best ways I know to teach," explain it on the spot," said Dr. William M. Goldsmith, originator and director of the omnibus college.

As the college lunched at the Commonwealth Avenue camp-site, on hills outside Boston, there was a good-natured banter mixed with dignity that suggested a happy co-

operation of students and the four professors.

Students Pay \$188 Each
In explaining the machinery of the college on wheels, Dr. Goldsmith said: "Each student is charged a flat rate of \$188. We make this cover tuition, instruction costs, guide fees and meals for 49 days—and good meals, too. Our idea is to make each trip 'break even' financially."

"The membership of Southwestern's college on wheels is not confined to itself. On the present trip there are representatives of 37 colleges and universities. Their college credits for the seven weeks' course are transferred to their own schools. 'The only hindrance on the trip,' Dr. Goldsmith said, smiling, 'is the chef. The whole college turns to and helps put up the tents and make camp. There are 10 cooks and dishwashers every day, but with 100 along this brings kitchen police but once every 10 days for each student. The 12 boys in the party drive the buses, and drivers are free from dishwashing.'"

Students to Visit Beach
The present tour is one day ahead of its schedule, it was stated, and the day will be spent in studying ocean life along the Maine coast. Among the students this is known as a "bathing suit class," as the whole group wanders along the beach, picking up queer shells or fossils and having them explained.

"A half hour of this is better than two in a laboratory," Dr. Goldsmith declared.

The college was started by Dr. and Mrs. Goldsmith, when they decided to take a few students with them on their own summer vacation tour. The idea grew. The Goldsmiths have since invested \$35,000 of their capital in providing buses and equipment. Their hope of monetary return is almost nil, since even the best of automobiles deteriorate. Although nominally Southwestern's college on wheels, it is actually practically their own.

Prohibition Fruitage

Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

The Passing of the Little Jails

Council Bluffs, Ia. THE prairie country of the middle West is dotted with little towns, stationed along the railroads, that were established as shipping points and trading posts for the farm communities. Some have no more than the proverbial general store and erstwhile blacksmith's shop, now a garage, yet, before the days of the Eighteenth Amendment each had its open saloon and, in consequence, its little jail.

As a rule the jail stood somewhat apart from the rest of the town buildings, a little titchy made square brick structure with barred windows and a stout door, well calculated to hold the offender until he could be removed to the county seat. Old settlers and those in authority freely admit that these little jails were necessary because of the "drunks," though other allied misdemeanors were also prevalent.

Now, since the doors of the open saloons have been padlocked, the doors of the little saloons swing open, and some of them have fallen off their hinges. Inside the bunks and benches crumble and spiders build their webs all unmoored. Bats hang from the corners and the weeds grow tall about the doorsteps.

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POLITICS HINDER CHICAGO COURTS, SURVEY SHOWS

Call to Citizens to Deliver Municipal Bench From 'Blighting Influence'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO.—A call to citizens to deliver the Municipal Court of Chicago "from the blighting influence of machine politics" by taking active part in the judicial elections was sounded here with the publication of the latest report by the Illinois Association of Criminal Justice.

The report was based on an extensive investigation made by an outside authority, Raymond Moley, professor of public law at Columbia University, in co-operation with the Chicago Crime Commission.

Detailed recommendations for reform of the court outlined by Professor Moley hinged upon his major appeal to protect this institution from "the devastating influence of politics," which he charges is frustrating an admirably conceived institution and thwarting the work of Chief Justice Harry Olson, whose administration is characterized as "in the main a remarkable achievement."

Politics Enters Courts
"To an increasing extent," Professor Moley stated, "the Municipal Court is coming to harbor not only judges who take orders from political machines but judges who are a part of the organization itself."

Commenting on the attitude of indifference which, he said, was observed on the part of assistant attorneys-general and assistant prosecutors, he continued:

"No person familiar with the facts has any doubt about what these persons are appointed to do. They are 'politically' connected, and they look upon their casual duties in the courtroom as a tiresome but fortunately brief interlude in a day of political activity."

Are Semi-Sinecures
"It is not stretching the truth," Prof. Moley further charged, "to say that positions on the municipal bench have become to some extent semi-sinecures for the retainers of the feudal lords of Chicago politics."

"Considering the fact that there is a 'fairly' established relationship between the underworld and some feudal lords, it is not strange that there should be extended to the lords of the underworld privileges and favors by the judiciary of the city. This, of course, constitutes a condition which no self-governing community can long endure."

"In order to restore the balance, it will be necessary for the city of Chicago, through the efforts of private and semiprivate organizations, to participate actively in judicial elections. The methods by which this can be done are best exemplified by the system that operates in the city of Cleveland, where the Bar Association attempts to relieve judges who have been approved by a poll of the Bar Association from all responsibility in conducting their campaigns. This burden should not be carried by the Bar Association alone. It should be shared by all civic organizations in the city."

"It may be taken for granted that certain of the better newspapers will gladly participate in a joint movement in the next election to improve the quality of the bench."

As to Boulder Dam, he is for the greatest reservoir and the highest dam that engineers will advise. This declaration was received with great enthusiasm in southern California, which is advocating the Swing-Johnson bill, which would erect a dam at Boulder Canyon, on the Colorado River, sufficiently high to furnish it with water and electricity.

"There is but one limitation which looms upon the horizon of the future for southern California," Mr. Hoover said. "That is an adequate water supply. That can and must be assured from the Colorado River in ample time to meet the expanding needs of southern California. I scarcely need repeat my support to that development, which I have so often given during the last seven years."

Favors Highest Dam
"We want the greatest reservoir and the highest dam at Boulder Canyon that the engineers will recommend, and I am hopeful that the project will receive favorable action from the present Congress."

"I feel deeply that California should meet in every reasonable way the needs and views of the other states in the Colorado Basin in the final formulation of that legislation. The future welfare of all states touching the river is forever interdependent, and it can be promoted only by a sense of common interest and justice to all sides."

"The Colorado River basin is one

HOOVER BACKS HUGE BOULDER DAM PROJECT

G. O. P. Nominee's Journey Through California One Continuous Reception

WOMEN PARTICIPATE IN DEMONSTRATIONS

Panama Canal Ample to 1970, Naval Engineer Tells Institute

Capacity Can Be Enlarged, Delaying Need for Nicaraguan Route, He Says—Caribbean Policy Is Debated at Williamstown

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — The Pan-American crossroads need no additional water highway for 40 to 60 years, declared Capt. R. E. Bakenhus, civil engineers' corps, United States Navy, discussing the possibility of a new Nicaraguan canal before the Institute of Politics.

The prospect of building a "detour" on the Panama Canal because of crowded traffic is not yet in sight, even though three bills have already been introduced in Congress on the subject. This statement was made in a discussion of geographical and political conditions about the Panama Canal in the conference under Prof. Harry T. Collings, University of Pennsylvania.

Captain Bakenhus is connected with the third naval district headquarters in New York City and is familiar with isthmian canal conditions. A study of the increasing traffic leads him to believe that the capacity of the present canal can be doubled or tripled when the need arises, which may be soon. Traffic through the canal has grown rapidly, he said, and under normal expansion it is probable that at some time between the years 1970 and 1980 the great water highway will be choked with ships, with the need of a new Nicaraguan canal. It is that time, the American treaty for rights to build a canal through Nicaragua will doubtless be put into effect, he said. It will probably take 15 years to build a new canal through Nicaragua, Captain Bakenhus estimated.

Canal Capacity Can Be Larger

The Panama Canal is operated only from 7 o'clock in the morning to 3:30 in the afternoon, or about one-third of a day, although it has lighting facilities and might be used 24 hours a day, provided the water requirements were met, Captain Bakenhus said. Answering a question, he said that the limiting factor is the amount of water in Gatun Lake, which supplies the canal locks by gravity. By replacing the present hydroelectric plant with a steam plant, by connecting with the new reservoir now building and by adding a third "flight" of locks, the present capacity of the canal can be increased to handle from 50,000 to 100,000,000 tons of shipping. For the year ending June, 1928, the canal's traffic was 29,000,000 tons, a rate of 18 vessels a day. This compares with only 3,800,000 tons in 1915 and 8,500,000 tons in 1920. At the present rate of increase, traffic is likely to reach capacity of the enlarged canal in perhaps 50 years, the speaker said.

Nicaraguan Canal Discussed

"The building of a Nicaraguan canal is not an immediate problem," Captain Bakenhus concluded. "The Nicaraguan canal would cost a billion dollars to construct, compared with about \$400,000,000 for the Panama Canal, which included \$200,000,000 for Panama fortifications. This would mean interest charges for the Nation of \$60,000,000 a year."

Answering another question, Captain Bakenhus said that the Panama Canal is paying for itself and should amortize itself in the next 50 years. A debate occurred over the ethics of the action of President Roosevelt in "taking" the canal. Mrs. Horace H. Hotchkiss, former lecturer for the New York Board of Education, said that American policy in the Caribbean has meant advantage to the peoples there, while Dr. Rolan L. Kramer, University of Pennsylvania, said it had made Americans unpopular, and that the selfish motives of great foundations in the area had justified interested action by the Government. Other speakers pointed out that the Panama Canal virtually doubled the size of the United States war fleet, and made it unnecessary to build more battleships, the construction of which would have precipitated a rivalry with England, and possibly an international armament race.

New Claims Court Proposed

Creation of an international court of claims to provide automatic submission of dispute arising out of the protection of citizens abroad, was advocated by Prof. Edward Borchard of Yale Law School, authority on international law, at the institute. Prof. Borchard has been connected, officially and unofficially, with the United States Government in many of its dealings with Latin America. The creation of the court would, he advocates, have been considered seriously in Congress and has been discussed in State Department circles.

Controversies arising over the rights, duties and protection of citizens abroad often are delicate and have resulted in action ranging from diplomatic representations to armed intervention, Professor Borchard said. Inasmuch as these claims are generally strictly legal, he said, it is to the interest of all three parties to the dispute, namely, the citizen, the home country and the defendant country, to take them out of politics. This could be done, Professor Borchard said, by providing an international court to handle them. The citizen should be privileged to conduct the suit against the foreign government in the international court, he added.

The proposals for the new court arose in the general conference on "protection of citizens abroad," as it affects international law, under Professor Borchard. The leader discussed the power of a President to order troops into foreign countries and to order naval forces to land, as in a South American country, without the consent of Congress. The President can justify such acts, he explained, on the ground that he is protecting American citizens abroad. There is a division of opinion as to whether these acts, which are practically warfare, do or do not require congressional approval. When the invaded country is too weak to resist, the President may hold that they do not constitute acts of war, and he justifies them as incident to his power to conduct foreign relations.

Professor Borchard said that the

Latin Americans' desire to keep the foreigner to the local courts has been the adoption of a clause in constitutions, statutes and contracts, by which the alien consents to consider himself a subject of the country in which he resides temporarily, and to waive the right to protection from home. The speaker said that the question in practice is, whether the citizen is really able to waive the right of interposition of his country.

Civil Service Reforms Foreseen

Graham Wallas, English political philosopher, explained the workings of the British civil service and said that the hopes for a more efficient future state must be based on the foundations of a sound civil service system. He believes that there will be a growth in the intellectual intensity in the United States which will lead to the adoption more completely of the theory of the civil service in government. He mentioned the United States Bureau of Standards as one department in which basic ideas of the civil service are most closely approached. These fundamentals were enunciated by Jeremiah Bentham in 1833 and consist of open competition, as distinguished from patronage, and the separation of routine from executive work. Prof. Carroll Sparrow, University of Virginia, pointed out that the American Civil Service has been handicapped by the refusal of Congress to authorize salaries for high government officers commensurate with their importance.

In discussing the efficiency of the personnel test as now used orally in the foreign service in the United States, Professor Wallas remarked that had such examination been given to Lord Nelson or to Napoleon, "each would probably have been given a mark of minus 1000."

Says White Race Gaining

The white race has not only been holding its own numerically with the yellow and colored races, but in the last 100 years has increased much faster than all the colored peoples put together, Prof. Roderick D. McKenzie told his round table on Pacific affairs. Dr. McKenzie said that out of the 1,000,000,000 people in the world there is little indication of increase among the people of Asia or of Africa. Most scholars agree, he said, that the original estimate of China's swarming population of 400,000,000 is too big. In the decade between 1911 and 1921 the population of India increased only 1.5 per cent, contrasted to an increase in the United States of that same percentage each year.

All around the Pacific rim, Dr. McKenzie said, there are groups of peoples who seem unable to withstand the higher type of civilization of the white race. In America it is the Indian, in Japan the hairy Ainu, the Mongoloid in China, the Negritos of the Philippines, the Melanesians of the South Pacific. The decline of these peoples, Dr. McKenzie indicated, is due less to racial inferiority than to cultural weakness. The speaker summed up by saying that the whites seem to have no basis for alarm that the Orientals will outnumber them.

German Discusses New Republic

Otto Hoetzsch, member of the German Reichstag and professor at the University of Berlin, discussing the form of the new German Government at an institute lecture expressed the hope that it will evolve in the direction of a stronger executive like that in the United States. Dr. Hoetzsch feels the President of the Reich should be given greater power in appointment of his ministers, and larger independence of action. Germany is a federal government, like the United States, he pointed out; however, the relations of federal

"Dead-End" Streets Envisaged in New York Planning Report

Cul-de-Sac Declared "Highly Desirable" Both for Safety and Preservation of Property Values in Residential Areas

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A new plan of street design for residential districts, embracing marked departures from existing practices, is outlined in a report just issued by the Regional Plan of New York and its Environs. The plan would include a large number of "dead-end" streets in the laying out of thoroughfares for a residential area. The present method, according to the report, is to construct through streets wherever possible. After extensive study, the experts of the Regional Plan determined that the use of the "cul-de-sac" was important not only for the protection of pedestrians but for the preservation of property values.

"The fact that in some circumstances 'cul-de-sac' has proved undesirable," says the report, "does not alter the fact that where they are properly designed and located they have been highly desirable and are becoming almost essential for safety and for protection of property values in residential areas."

The report declares that the "conversion of the highway into a speedway" has made necessary the provision of space for the recreation of children adjacent to the highways. In crowded centers, it says, "children have been denied space for play by reason of the absence of courtyards adjacent to the tenements in which they live. The street was their only playground. Later they were driven off the streets because of fast-moving traffic. Now the children, as well as the moving traffic, are having their rights taken away on the pavements and sidewalks by standing vehicles and goods in process of shipment. Off-the-street loading and unloading would be a more equitable demand than off-the-street play."

The report urges the elimination

many to the component states are not clear. Bismarck had the same problem in his time, and the riddle that Bismarck did not solve is more of an enigma than ever in the time of the Republic. Dr. Hoetzsch said Germany is a barrier between Bolshevism and the rest of Europe. He referred to America's ability to get along for 150 years with only 19 amendments to its Constitution, and remarked that he had no hope for a similar record in the new German Government.

Youth Makes Eloquent Plea for War-Ending

(Continued from Page 1)

Sweden and Canada, Australia and numerous other countries became affiliated with the preliminary organizations of the Congress. The youth organizations allied in this movement formed a general council for the 1928 congress and appointed the British "Youth-Federation" located in London to act as the executive committee.

Sociology and Economics
Under the general heading of "Sociology and Economics" the following questions are raised: What are the economic causes of conflict between nations and how can these causes be obviated? In what degree is war the outcome of the present social system, and what modifications are necessary in regard to this? What changes in the habits and attitudes of people generally are necessary for the attainment of world peace?

The so-called political questions are: What are the political causes of war and in what degree can world peace be brought to the fore in the field of politics? How can the League of Nations become a greater force for the preservation of world peace? What are the present practical measures—international, national, individual—for the attainment of disarmament?

With regard to "Education," the delegates will discuss the questions: On what principal beginnings must education depend in order to further knowledge of peace? What is the task of education in the struggle for world peace? What educational force can come through the press, the church, the home and various social and fraternal organizations?

Ethics and Religion

The program dealing with "Ethics and Religion" raises three inquiries: What influences could be promulgated under moral and religious factors, in favor of peace? What is the task and vocation of religious institutions and organizations for world peace? What humanitarian activities work for world peace and how can youth support them?

The debates on "Races and Minorities" will focus on the following two questions: How does the domination of the weak nations by the strong lead to war and what must be done to avoid this? In how far is the existence of racial and cultural minorities in different countries a cause of war, and what steps must be taken to improve this condition?

Youth's Responsibility

According to a pronouncement made in behalf of the International Committee the participants in the World Congress have come together in order "to give expression to their earnest will to peace irrespective of all distinctions of nation, culture, or race, and to accept to themselves of the problems concerning all things which make for the construction of an international order in which war shall be rendered obsolete, and, to render to themselves an account of the responsibility which youth has already taken, or to what end they shall voice their message to the peoples of the earth."

The membership of the International Committee on Arrangements

includes Harold Bing, Margaret Porteous and Catherine Herford of England, Dr. J. C. Danquarte of France, Alexander Pille of Denmark, Werner Jantsch and Gertrude Baer of Germany, Howard Kester of New York, Marie Louise Moll of Austria, and Marguerite de Geoyon and Anton A. H. Hoy of Holland.

of sidewalk loading abuses and the provision of areas for recreational purposes, adding that the closing of certain streets to traffic during specified hours, in order to permit them to be used as playgrounds, becomes a necessary temporary expedient.

ANCIENT PERUVIAN CITIES UNCOVERED

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Two expeditions to southern Peru, headed by Dr. Tello, director of the Inca Museum, have uncovered cities built in three layers, the first Inca in origin, the second now known simply as "secondary," and the lowest layer archaic.

The expeditions returned with a great wealth of embroidered textiles and beautifully decorated pottery. One piece of a llama design showed five toes on the forefeet, instead of the present split hoof. Llama skeletons showing the same characteristic were also discovered.

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Grandees of Ancient Spain Rode No Finer Horses



Herbert Photos

THERE'S the nobility of old Spain in their graceful carriage, a touch of the Arab in their finely arched necks; there's abundant self-confidence in the alertness of their poise, and their forward-thrust ears bespeak eagerness and activity, mellowed by the benevolence of their kindly eyes. Sleek coats, full, flowing manes and tails, and dainty hoofs which scarcely graze the ground, so light their touch—ah, my dashing caballeros, here are horses! The men? Oh, yes; the men are Tom Starke, William G. McAdoo, and Dwight Murphy, who are helping their horses to participate in the Old Spanish Days Fiesta at Santa Barbara, California.

Texas Churchmen Denounce Smith

Methodist Presiding Elders Sign Statement Opposing Governor as Wet

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DALLAS, Tex.—If members of Methodist congregations in Texas vote with their presiding elders and bishops, not more than 5 per cent will give Alfred E. Smith and his wet platform a vote in the general election, it is indicated in a statement signed by 95 per cent of all presiding elders in the State, in which they assert that while they are Democrats, they will vote against Governor Smith because of his attitude and record on prohibition.

The statement was signed by the Anti-Saloon League of Texas. "Our state Democratic executive committee," the statement says in part, "forced upon us an unwise and unprecedented pledge that kept most of our members away from the precinct conventions and put those party leaders in control who are unfriendly to our cause."

Abundant warning was given the political leaders, it is set forth, in that six of the annual conferences held last fall adopted resolutions unanimously asking for the nomination of a man whose life and record indicated that he was friendly to the Eighteenth Amendment.

The statement is signed by 35 presiding elders and 110 other ministers. At a previous date the Royal Society presented the Keith prize to Prof. T. J. J. and R. M. Craig, for their work as geologists in the outer Hebrides.

NEWFOUNDLAND CABINET

ST. JOHN'S, N. F. (AP)—A new Cabinet headed by the Rev. Dr. A. A. Dwyer has been sworn in to succeed the Monro Government. Mr. Monro has a place in the new Cabinet along with Samuel Milley, Alexander Robinson, Michael Sullivan, William Walsh, William Howley, Samuel Foote, Henry Winter, and James Ayre, minister without portfolio.

Democratic Women Not to Stress Prohibition Issue

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the advisory committee of Women's Activities of the Smith Campaign, has announced it is not her intention, or the intention of the women working with her, to stress the wet and dry issue. Mrs. Roosevelt, who says she is an ardent dry, said the work of her committee was to keep the wet and dry question out of women's politics as much as possible.

RAILWAY PLANNED FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STEWART, B. C.—If the plans of H. H. Stevens of Vancouver, former Minister of Trade and Commerce in the Meighen government, succeed, announcement will shortly be made of the construction of a railway line from Stewart, B. C., to the coast.

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Equality Called Need of Farmers

Relief Is Secondary, Master of National Grange Declares in Speech

BLOOMSBURG, Pa. (AP)—Advising farmers to place more confidence in themselves and less in politicians, Louis J. Tabor, master of the National Grange, declared equality rather than relief is the demand of the farmer.

Addressing the annual tri-county encampment of farmers at Patterson Grove, Mr. Tabor outlined a tariff plan as a substitute for the McNary-Haugen relief bill, and said he had submitted it to Herbert Hoover, Republican presidential nominee, for his action.

His program included an increase in tariff schedules on agricultural products to equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, a tariff on all farm products now on the free list which can be produced in the United States, and an export debenture to benefit those branches of agriculture which produce an exportable surplus.

BRITISH ASK LEAGUE FOR OPIUM INQUIRY

GENEVA (AP)—The very startling growth of the illicit traffic in opium is causing great concern among the nations which have dependencies in the Far East. The revival of this traffic is understood to be behind

the construction of 500 miles of railway line from here into northern British Columbia. Some months ago Mr. Stevens and his business associates purchased a railway charter formerly held by Mackenzie and Mann, Canada's railway pioneers of former years, covering a part of the distance.

Recently he visited England in search of financial support for the project and succeeded in interesting London capitalists. The promoters have great faith in the mineral, timber and mining resources of the northern part of the Province and hope eventually to push the railway through to the Peace River country.

SCOTS GEOGRAPHERS PRESENT MEDAL TO DR. ISAHIA BOWMAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—Dr. Isahia Bowman, director of the American Geographical Society of New York was recently presented with the Livingstone Gold Medal at a meeting of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society in Edinburgh.

Dr. G. G. Chisholm, the geographer, declared that Dr. Bowman in his own country was the first to deliver a course on regional geography. His interests were not confined to pure geography. He belonged to the board of editors of the quarterly, *Foreign Affairs*. Till 1915 he had taught geography at Yale University. He made three important expeditions in the Andes, in Peru, Bolivia, Chile and Argentina. He took an active interest in the peace negotiations and was a member of the United States commission to negotiate peace—attending the Peace Conference in Paris.

At a previous date the Royal Society presented the Keith prize to Prof. T. J. J. and R. M. Craig, for their work as geologists in the outer Hebrides.

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JUNIOR TENNIS NEAR FINALS

Shields Plays Plymire While Wood Faces Gledhill in Semifinals

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COLUMBIA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The four best junior tennis players in the United States—two from the East and two from the sunny slopes of the Pacific coast—were to meet on the courts of the Culver Military Academy in the semifinal round of the United States junior singles.

Francis K. Shields of Columbia College, N. Y., the defending champion, was to play H. K. Plymire, Palo Alto left-hander, W. B. Wood Jr., Milton, Mass., was to meet Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Cram vs. Levitan
In the semifinal round of the United States boys' singles, H. K. Plymire, Palo Alto left-hander, faced W. B. Wood Jr., Milton, Mass., and Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., was to play H. K. Plymire.

Shields found defeat staring him in the face Thursday in the quarterfinal round of the singles. Only his greater tournament experience and his ability to draw on his reserve in the pinches saved him from defeat. He defeated W. B. Wood Jr., Milton, N. C., after three hard sets, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4.

Spartan Strived
In the final set, after Hines had put up an exhibition running the championship round of the second set, the southern youth took a 3-2 lead and then at 4-4 was within a point of winning Shields' service. Hines, however, lived, however, as the champion drove and volleyed his way to victory.

Hines scored rather an upset when he eliminated Joseph Coughlin of San Francisco, in a long drawn-out battle between two of the most versatile left-handers in the country ever seen. The scores were 3-6, 6-3, 8-6.

The other round of eight junior singles saw the East and West split the honors. Gledhill won from Clifford Sutter, 6-2, 6-3, and Wood romped over H. E. Vines, Pasadena, 6-1, 6-1.

Wood's victory was a surprise, as the boy's singles. He had played a steady brand of tennis to defeat Bralley, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2. Bralley's speed was off-putting, but Wood's accuracy and the Texas youth went down fighting a hard, but ineffective game.

The other boys' quarterfinal matches were in straight sets. Cram won from L. J. Lichtenstein, Baltimore, 6-1, 6-4. Levitan took the measure of J. F. Bauman, Chicago, 6-3, 6-2. Donovan won from R. D. Spangler, Philadelphia, 6-0, 6-4.

Earl Taylor and K. F. Kamrath, Austin, Tex., won by default in the junior doubles. Hines and Gledhill, Coughlin, and then lost in the semifinals to Shields and Wood, 6-2, 6-4.

Bralley and Cram fought with defeat in their boys' doubles semifinal, but they emerged victorious. Shields and Wood, 6-2, 6-4, and Hines and Gledhill, 6-2, 6-4.

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Argentine Team Defeats U. S. Army

Visitors Score a 13-to-5 Win on a Meadowbrook Polo Field

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WESTBURY, L. I., N. Y., Aug. 17.—The Argentine polo team proceeded to iron out some of the kinks in their play in another practice match Thursday, defeating a United States Army team by a score of 13 to 5.

The Argentine polo team, which is playing in the polo tournament on a Meadowbrook field, right behind the stands of the big international field, where the matches will be played.

Neither team displayed the sort of polo that international matches are supposed to be, and the event was chiefly devoted to adjusting themselves to the conditions, and to getting some of the kinks out of their play.

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GIANTS REDUCE ST. LOUIS LEAD

New Yorkers Take First Game of Crucial Series—Champions Gain

NATIONAL LEAGUE
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New York 65 41 560
Cincinnati 63 50 558
Philadelphia 58 58 491
Brooklyn 57 59 480
Boston 53 70 420
Pittsburgh 52 71 418

Better now than at any previous time this season are the chances of the New York Giants winning the National League pennant due to their timely victory over the league-leading St. Louis Cardinals Friday.

The Giants proved in their last St. Louis series that they were to be considered potential factors in the league race when they won two out of three games in the first series.

The Cardinals are a pennant aspirant, they must win at least two of the games in the three-game series which they are to play at St. Louis.

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Holes Golfers Will Play for 1928 Title

Miss Wilson Also Qualifies in Women's Western Golf Championship

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—It was Illinois against California in the final match at the Illinois Golf Club here for the championship of the Western Golf Association.

Miss Wilson needed only to continue the brilliant play of her semifinal round, in which she defeated Miss Dorothy Page of Madison, Wis., the 1926 champion, by a count of 5 and 4.

Shooting the first nine in 35, Miss Wilson needed only to continue the brilliant play of her semifinal round, in which she defeated Miss Dorothy Page of Madison, Wis., the 1926 champion, by a count of 5 and 4.

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MRS. PRESSLER Wins Three in a Row

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Lott Loses to Frederic Mercur

Miss Wilson Also Qualifies in Women's Western Golf Championship

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The departure of the members of the 1928 American Davis Cup team from the eastern turf tennis championships, which began on Wednesday, when W. T. Tilden and Francis X. Hunter were defeated in turn, was completed Thursday, on the courts of the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club, reaching the finals of a big tournament for the first time in her career, represented the middle West, while Mrs. Harry Pressler of the San Gabriel Club, Los Angeles, defending the title, carried the trophy of the Pacific coast.

Miss Wilson needed only to continue the brilliant play of her semifinal round, in which she defeated Miss Dorothy Page of Madison, Wis., the 1926 champion, by a count of 5 and 4.

Shooting the first nine in 35, Miss Wilson needed only to continue the brilliant play of her semifinal round, in which she defeated Miss Dorothy Page of Madison, Wis., the 1926 champion, by a count of 5 and 4.

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SOMERVILLE IN THE SEMIFINALS

Hoblitzel, Mountfield and Lanman Also Win in Canadian Golf

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MONTREAL, QUE.—As was expected, C. Ross Somerville of the London Hunt Club, 1926 champion and the strongest pre-tournament favorite for the Canadian amateur golf championship, advanced to the semifinal round by a victory over Carroll M. Stuart of the Ottawa Hunt Club, Thursday, but the loss put up an unexpected strong resistance that forced Somerville to go to extra holes to secure advancement. This match was the outstanding one of the four played Thursday and was witnessed by a large gallery which saw one of the stoutest contested matches in the history of the championship.

Somerville had the greater distance of the tee and through the fairways, but Stuart played brilliant with his irons and also made full use of his putter to offset his opponent's long game. The margin between the pair was never more than two holes, but Somerville was 1 up at the ninth in the morning and then won the tenth, but Stuart, who was 1 up at the twelfth and thirteenth to square the match. The next four holes were halved, but the Ottawa player took the fourth hole, and the match was a stymie on the fifth enabled Stuart to trap the Ontario player, Somerville then won the sixth and seventh to assume the lead and was 1 up at the final turn.

The match was squared once again at the eleventh, but Somerville won the twelfth when he jumped a stymie and he held the lead with a half at the thirteenth. Somerville then won the fourteenth and the next two were halved. On the second hole from home Stuart dropped a 30-foot putt for a birdie and took the lead when Somerville's 15-foot putt hung on the lip of the cup. With victory in his grasp Stuart was under no illusions as to the home hole, and this cost him the hole. The first extra hole was halved in 58, but on the second Somerville was on the green, but Stuart's putt was short. The latter was on the back of the green with his third while Somerville was close to the cup. Stuart's player's long putt, which was six inches short and Somerville won the hole, 4-5, and the match.

The second of the four semifinals also proved a close struggle, one that went to the home hole before Fred G. Hoblitzel of Lambton, Toronto, won from Jack A. Cameron of the Toronto Hunt Club, 2 up. In the morning Cameron was undefeated off the tee, but was putting brilliantly while Hoblitzel's game up to the green was almost flawless, but close to the pin he was bad, missing four putts of less than three feet and three of them were for the hole. Hoblitzel's long putt of the first 18 holes, but the match was all square at the twenty-seventh. At the thirty-first hole Cameron overtook the Ontario player, but cost him the hole. Hoblitzel checked all Cameron's efforts to square the match once again, and at the end of the round was 2 up. In the morning Cameron was undefeated off the tee, but was putting brilliantly while Hoblitzel's game up to the green was almost flawless, but close to the pin he was bad, missing four putts of less than three feet and three of them were for the hole. Hoblitzel's long putt of the first 18 holes, but the match was all square at the twenty-seventh. At the thirty-first hole Cameron overtook the Ontario player, but cost him the hole. Hoblitzel checked all Cameron's efforts to square the match once again, and at the end of the round was 2 up.

The last two United States players, William K. Lanman Jr. of Columbus, O., and S. M. Newton of Sidney, Ohio, were defeated by 3 and 2, and 2 and 1, respectively, in the previous three days, but they were alike and it was not until after the twenty-seventh hole that Newton weakened and Lanman secured the lead. They were all square at the end of the morning round.

James Mountfield of Edmonton was to go for Hugh Borthwick of Welland, and won, 8 to 6. Mountfield gave a brilliant exhibition with his irons, but Borthwick never in danger of being defeated, leading 6 up at noon. The summary:

CANADIAN AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Quarterfinal round: C. Ross Somerville, London Hunt Club, defeated Carroll M. Stuart, Ottawa Hunt Club, 1 up.

Fred G. Hoblitzel, Lambton, Toronto, defeated Jack A. Cameron, Mississauga, Ontario, 2 up.

William K. Lanman Jr., Columbus, O., defeated S. M. Newton, Sidney, Ohio, 3 and 2.

James Mountfield, Edmonton, defeated Hugh Borthwick, Welland, 8 and 6.

Three are now tied for first place, C. Ross Somerville, Fred G. Hoblitzel, and James Mountfield. The latter two are tied for second place, and Hugh Borthwick is third.

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U. S. POLOISTS PLAY AGAINST SPANIARDS

Keen Interest in Game Due to King Alfonso

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MADRID—Pony polo is the favorite sport of the aristocratic elite in Spain. One hundred players, more or less, exist in the peninsula, and the very keen interest taken in the game is entirely due to King Alfonso. He has now introduced it into the army and the interest is spreading so that although the King is not a member of the Court, the Diplomatic Corps and high officials have been admitted to the grounds, arrangements have been made for the public and the army polo field at Santander, the royal polo team. Interesting matches with foreign teams were arranged to take place there this summer.

Among civilians, the Marquis de Portago and Count Yebes are the most prominent players, and the Marquis de Villavieja and Don Miguel Primo de Rivera, a son of the President, are the pioneers of polo in the army. Purebred British ponies have been used in the past, but the King introduced a number of Argentine ponies which are said to be extremely speedy and more docile to handle. The Andalusian ponies, such as Arab steers, are also being tried, with success.

Some of the most keenly contested games ever played in Spain were recently played with an American team, the guests of His Majesty, composed of Messrs. Stephen Sanford, the American Consul, and A. C. Schwartz, a brilliant player from whom the Spaniards found it difficult to wrest points.

Will the Spaniards be able to follow the recent developments affecting the safeguarding of horses in the bullring to learn that one of the most interesting players named, as an encouragement to Spanish polo, if it succeeded in getting the bull fight abolished.

Archery
The attention of the archers throughout the country is now being focused on the National Archery Association which will take place at the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club, near New York, in the month of September. The archery which is the most popular of the sports which the public is interested in, is the most popular of the sports which the public is interested in.

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VERMONT SHOWS GOOD PROGRESS IN FOREST WORK

Commissioner Declares Record Due to Education, Not Compulsion

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MONTPELIER, Vt.,—Robert M. Ross, commissioner of forestry, reviewing the work during the past 10 years, makes no recommendations because a detailed study is being made by a committee on conservation appointed by the Governor in accordance with an act of the last Legislature.

Mr. Ross, in his formal report, states that the progress of forestry practice in Vermont is largely the result of education along lines started about 1907.

Ten years ago, he points out, the forest service had about 10 acres in a nursery containing some 770,000 trees. Today the state maintains a 20-acre nursery at Essex Junction in which more than 15,000,000 trees are grown. In 1918 there were 12 state forests with a total area of 14,550 acres. Today there are 15 state forests with an area of 33,725 acres.

There has been a remarkable extension and growth of municipal forests within the last few years, until there are now 8000 acres in municipally-owned forests, in which 1,711,800 trees have been planted. Vermont ranks fifth, says Mr. Ross, among all the states of the Union in forest planting.

The cost of forestry work is just about double the appropriation that is made annually by the Legislature, because the income from the state forests and from the nursery gives a sum which is equal to or exceeds that of the legislative appropriation. The nursery is self-supporting, even though a part of Mr. Ross' salary is charged up to it as overhead.

In 1927 the federal fire co-operation amounted to \$3919 and the federal nursery co-operation to \$2350, while the corresponding items for 1928 were \$6613 and \$1807, respectively. In addition to the figures of expense, the Vermont Forestry Owners' Association has spent \$6400 in co-operation with the Vermont Forest Service.

Included in the report of the state forestry commission is a report by the state nursery inspector, M. B. Cummings, of Burlington.

"The nursery industry in Vermont," says Mr. Cummings, "is a product of the last 15 years. The business has grown rapidly in the last 10 years, and has now become a fine art of a very practical and economic nature. The largest nursery in Vermont embraces 50 acres in extent, whereas the smallest ones may have less than one acre, and there are nearly all sizes in between these extremes."

The estimated value of the 37 nurseries in Vermont, which cover more than 200 acres of land, is \$12,800. Some nursery firms in the State carry on business ranging from \$20,000 to \$50,000 annually.

Coolidge Relative to Write Drama

Clay Perry Will Base Plot on Efforts to Preserve Border Lake Region

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MINNEAPOLIS—Intending to acquaint the East with Minnesota conservationists' efforts to preserve the Canadian-United States border lake region from development as a hydro-electric reservoir, Clay Perry of Pittsfield, Mass., has announced that he will write an epic drama with the plot based on the struggle in this State.

Mr. Perry, who is a second cousin of President Coolidge, visited the summer White House on the Bruce River and showed the President the first pictures he had ever seen of his great-grandparents, who are similarly related to Mr. Perry. His grandmother lived at the Coolidge ancestral home at Plymouth, Mass. Mr. Perry visited the border region for the first time in making a canoe trip through the Quetico Provincial Reserve in Ontario.

"In the Superior and Quetico forests is left the last great wilderness east of the Rocky Mountains," he said, "and it should be preserved from spoliation by commercial interests. It is a refuge for the lover of the great out-of-doors, a place where a man can lose himself in the woods and lakes and forget that there is such a thing as commerce."

Mr. Perry will referee the eleventh world championship log-rolling contest at Washburn, Wis., Aug. 17 to 19.

THREE MEN IN A BOAT CHUG OFF TO SPAIN

NEW YORK (P)—The 32-foot motorboat Banfield, with three men aboard, chugged away from the Columbia Yacht Club pier, Hudson River, Aug. 16, on an attempted trip to Spain, 3200 miles away. Her crew comprised George V. Brothers, 25, owner; John A. Brothers, 21, and Charles A. Banfield, 28. The brothers are sons of Assistant District Attorney George N. Brothers.

After a short stop at Bermuda, the young men will make for Lisbon, Portugal, and Santander or Cadiz, Spain. After a coastwise tour of the Mediterranean, they plan to ship their craft back to New York. The trip is expected to take about three weeks. Provisions for 40 days are aboard.

MR. HIGH JOINS STAFF OF CHRISTIAN HERALD

NEW YORK—Stanley High, for the last four years assistant secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a well-known writer on questions of international politics, has been made associate editor of the Christian Herald.

J. C. Penney, chain store merchant,

is president of the Christian Herald and its editor-in-chief is the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, president of the World's Christian Endeavor Union. Mr. High graduated from Nebraska Wesleyan University in 1917, and from Boston University School of Theology in 1923. He has had extensive newspaper experience and is the author of several books, among them being "The Revolt of Youth," "Europe Turns the Corner," "China's Place in the Sun." Two years ago the Methodist Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions commissioned Mr. High to make a year's survey of its work. He traveled around the world and upon his return wrote another volume, "A Waking World," which has just been published.

New York to Build Motor Road in Air

Elevated Express Highway on Hudson River to Cost \$10,000,000 Authorized

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Construction of an elevated express motor highway along the Hudson River water front between Fifty-ninth and Seventy-second Street has just been approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The project is a unit of the \$10,000,000 West Side improvement program, which has been under consideration for several years. It is intended to provide an express motor route from lower Manhattan to connect with Riverside Drive. Construction of a rapid transit automobile route along Riverside Drive, north of Seventy-second Street, is now in progress with the roofing over the New York Central Railroad tracks in order to permit landscaping to the water's edge.

No provision has been made so far for the construction of the lower end of the express highway between Canal Street and Fifty-ninth Street. Action on this portion of the improvement is awaiting the outcome of extended negotiations with the New York Central relative to the removal of their tracks along Eleventh Avenue.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Frances McCrory, Bucyrus, O.; Miss Lillian Massey, Green Bay, Wis.; Mrs. A. Martin, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. S. Martin, Green Bay, Wis.; Mrs. J. W. Longnecker, Lansing, Mich.; Mrs. Anna H. B. Kinney, Washington, D. C.; Doris C. Gritzer, Lansing, Mich.; Mrs. Anna B. Phinney, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Mrs. Belle Pierce Davis, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Lillian F. Slack, Tulsa, Okla.; Mrs. Frances Jeannette England, Pueblo, Colo.; Sarah B. Strassburger, Oshkosh, Wis.; A. J. Strassburger, Oshkosh, Wis.; Verona M. Schneider, Appleton, Wis.; Verona M. Schneider, Appleton, Wis.; Ralph E. Schneider, Appleton, Wis.; Bernice Price, Lansing, Mich.; Mrs. J. W. Longnecker, Lansing, Mich.; Mrs. Lucy Hayes Edie, Merriam, Kan.; Albert E. Edie, Merriam, Kan.; John L. Edie, Merriam, Kan.; G. J. Green, Merriam, Kan.; Mrs. Charlotte Greenlaw, Oshkosh, Wis.; Miss Catherine L. Ross, Admire, Pa.; Mrs. Helen H. Rea, Admire, Pa.; Mrs. Lily Perry, North Tonawanda, N. Y.; Mrs. Lena Sweet Outland, Green Bay, Wis.; Russell C. Outland, Green Bay, Wis.; Miss Luella C. Outland, Green Bay, Wis.; Mrs. Emma Sweet Outland, Green Bay, Wis.; Mrs. D. H. (Delbert) French, Oak Park, Ill.; Emeline French, Oak Park, Ill.; Hale French, Oak Park, Ill.; Estelle Meredith Rolley, Forest Hills, L. I.; James G. Rolley, Forest Hills, L. I.; Mrs. Ethel N. Hall, Rochester, N. Y.; Everett P. Hall, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. B. K. Beed, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Mary Cook, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss Virginia Pinniger, East Orange, N. J.; Mrs. Robert A. Rost, Short Hills, N. J.; Edwin G. Morse, Jersey City, N. J.; Rose Elizabeth Hudson, Weehawken, N. J.; Mrs. William Dorsey Hines, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. M. Nettie Mages; Mrs. Etta Smith, Roselle Park, N. J.; William C. Smith, Roselle Park, N. J.; Leigh B. Hall, Rochester, N. Y.; A. Segall, Great Falls, Mont.; Mrs. Mary A. Brant, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. Emma Koehnle, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss Clara M. Elbert, Milwaukee, Wis.; Chester E. Stuth, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. Doris W. Sawyer, Wellesley, Mass.; Florence M. Jones, Lansdowne, Pa.; Mrs. Florence W. Hunt, Cleveland, O.; John W. Hunt, Los Angeles, Calif.

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Woman Is Chief of Indian Tribe of Which Mr. Curtis Is a Member

Mrs. Lucy Taviah-Eads Sits at Head of Councils of Kaws of Kansas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PONCA CITY, Okla.—The tribal chief of Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas and part Kaw Indian nominee for Vice-President of the United States, is a woman.

She is Mrs. Lucy Taviah-Eads, elected in 1922 in order that the Kaws, as a tribe, might have someone in this position to sign legal papers, make contracts and perform other official acts, necessary under the provisions of various treaties entered into between the United States Government and the Kaws known also in history as the Kansas.

She is a college graduate, trained nurse and knows how to churn, sew and bake and does all of them constantly. She is the first woman to hold the distinction of being chosen chief.

History and story teach that the women of the various Indian tribes performed all the manual service, that they have been held secondary to men, in every detail. Now the men of the tribe have elected a woman chief.

"I cannot tell just yet how I feel about being chief of the Kaws," says Mrs. Eads, who is the mother of several children and the owner in fee of 800 acres of land. "I fully realize the responsibilities which I assumed, but I appreciate the opportunity I have to help my people. We have numerous problems to solve. A treaty to renew, heirship cases to work out, the aged members of the tribe to care for, the children to educate, and above all, financial claims against the Government which will take our people from poverty and put them in a position to live properly."

Works on Her Own Land
"She is the finest example of what an Indian should be that the tribe could possibly have chosen," is the ultimatum of J. C. Clendenning, United States agent then in charge at Washunga, the Kaw agency. "Instead of drawing out of the tribe and wasting her land, which is the custom almost universally followed by Indians everywhere, she is living on the land, raising chickens, making butter, sending her children to the white schools and living as her white neighbors live."

Lucy says, the present chief, was sent to the Haskell Indian school by old Chief Washunga, after she had completed the lower grades in the tribal schools, and she was graduated a few years later a trained nurse. She went to New York and followed her profession for several years, eventually returning to her tribe and marrying John R. Eads, then a young business man.

Her father was a full Kaw and her mother a full Kaw-Pottawatomie, the two tribes being neighbors in Kansas. From her mother, who was on the Pottawatomie rolls, she has inherited also a quarter section land allotment near Shawnee (Okla.) which she still owns.

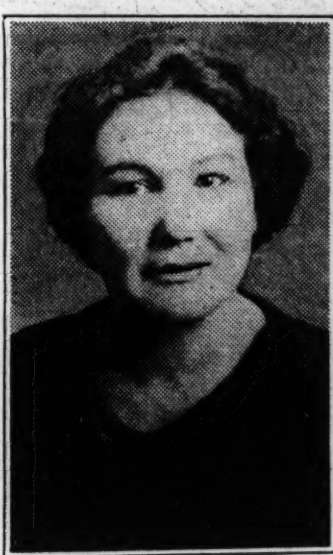
For 20 years the Kaw Indians through their attorneys have been working out their claim against the United States Government for approximately \$15,000,000, which is based on the contention that when they sold their old reservation in Kansas in 1873, they were to receive the appraised value of \$12.25 an acre. They maintain that there was then collected 10 cents an acre, which went to buy their present land in Oklahoma, and that there is still due them a total of \$12.25 an acre with interest.

What Kaws Claim

The Kaws also maintain that, so far as their oil and gas rights are concerned, their treaty provisions with the Government are the same as the Osage Indians enjoy; that these oil and gas rights are held in common by the Kaws and that all oil and gas found on any portion of the old Kaw reservation, even that land sold to whites, belong to the Kaws; that the whites bought the surface of the land only. This treaty, the Kaws maintain, is still in existence with full force and effect, and they will make every effort to have its provisions carried out.

"The Osage Indians as a rule are friendly to the Kaws and offered to

Heads Indian Tribe



MRS. LUCY TAVIAH-EADS
Chief of the Kaws of Kansas, to Which Senator Curtis Belongs.

loan the Kaws a sufficient sum to send a delegation to Washington, in order to press the tribe's claims.

The Kaws are accustomed to assemble frequently, whenever there is any business to be transacted. Always these conferences start with a barbecue under the trees, in old-fashioned style, and always, too, these events bring back old memories of tribal days. Always, also, the menu consists of beef soup and potatoes, boiled in big kettles under the trees; barbecued beef, squaw bread, which the squaws themselves make and cook in the open.

"Squaw bread," says Chief Lucy, "is made just like biscuit dough, but without shortening; it is then cut into strips and squares and cooked in kettles of boiling lard or grease, similar to the cooking of doughnuts. All Indians consider it indispensable and all Indian women know how to make it. We have it at home frequently."

When the Kaw lands were allotted by the Government in 1905, Charles Curtis and his children and his sisters were given allotments of 405 acres each along with the other members of the tribe and these the Curtis family still own, totaling about 2500 acres. It is not very good land from an agricultural standpoint, used almost entirely as a cattle range, although some of Curtis' land is farmed by tenants. The Curtis land has not as yet been drilled for oil.

Fraternal Orders Can Aid Peace

Moose's Vice-Dictator Stresses Value of Work for World Brotherhood

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Fraternal orders throughout the world have an opportunity before them to make a valuable contribution to the cause of international peace, according to Albert H. Ladner Jr., supreme vice-dictator of the Loyal Order of Moose.

Mr. Ladner has just returned here

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on board the steamship George Washington of the United States Lines, at the head of a delegation of 400 members of the Moose lodge who attended a conference in Cardiff, Wales, said to be the first international meeting ever held by a fraternal order.

"We hope that we can give fraternity a new international significance and to make it a power for world peace," Mr. Ladner declared. "It is possible through this medium to bring together the Caucasian race all over the world and to forge a bond of brotherhood and good feeling which will make practical an era of mutual understanding that would be an outstanding contribution to the progress of the nations."

The spreading of fraternalism and the crystallization of the ideals of fraternity throughout the world has become one of the motivating forces behind all of the larger and more influential fraternal organizations, Mr. Ladner said.

In addition to the group on board the George Washington, 150 members of the Moose lodge, completing the delegation of 550 from the United States, will return here on board the S. S. Ile de France of the French line.

Ranking Officer of Navy Retires

Rear Admiral Eberle's Career Marked by Innovations in Service Methods

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Rear Admiral Edward W. Eberle, ranking officer of the United States Navy, from the standpoint of seniority, has been retired after 47 years under the navy banner. Admiral Eberle's official residence is at Fort Smith, Ark.

Admiral Eberle has seen both the wireless and aviation come to play an important role in naval operations, and had an active part in their introduction. During a tour of duty with Rear Admiral Barker, in charge of the Asiatic fleet, he assisted in the installation of the first wireless telegraph on naval vessels. Seeing the necessity of instructions and codes, Admiral Eberle drew them up to be used in the operation of the naval wireless afloat and ashore.

As war time superintendent of the Naval Academy, Admiral Eberle was entrusted with the training of the greatly expanded officer personnel. With the termination of his sea service he came ashore again to the highest position of responsibility in the United States Navy, chief of naval operations.

For four years he served in this assignment. In November, 1927, he was relieved by Rear Admiral Charles F. Hughes and assigned to duty as the chairman of the executive committee of the navy general board, which post of duty he filled until his retirement.

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Child Peddlers' Position Comes Under Survey

Labor Department Advocates Legal Protection for Young Traders

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The children's bureau of the Department of Labor is advocating protection by law for children engaged in street trades such as newspaper selling, shoe-shining and peddling, as the result of a survey of children engaged in such occupations made in eight cities.

The lack of protection afforded the children, the bureau finds, is due to some extent to the fact that in many states the child labor laws are interpreted to apply only to the child who receives wages or other return from an employer. The little merchant, however young, who works "on his own" is held to be outside their scope.

Although New York passed the first state law regulating the work of children in the so-called street trades about 25 years ago, at the present time laws applying specifically to children engaged on their own account in street work are in effect in only 20 states and the District of Columbia, and of these two apply only to girls.

The bureau's inquiry indicated that, except in a few places, very little had been done toward working out and putting into effect adequate methods of administration and enforcement and that many of the regulations were themselves inadequate. The education of the general public in the legal restrictions governing newspaper selling or other street work is necessary, the bureau believes. The report says: "The public should be made aware that the regulations are in the best interests of the children working on the streets, and that purchasing from under age boys or boys working at undesirable hours is misplaced kindness."

MONGOLIANS' CLASH WITH THE CHINESE

HARBIN, Manchuria (P)—Serious disturbances are reported in the western districts of the Province of

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Hellungkang, Northern Manchuria, where Mongolians living there have been clamoring for independence. There has been a clash between the Mongolians and a Chinese armored train.

Various forces of Mongolians are reported advancing toward the Chailinor coal mines and also toward the city of Khailar. These are said to be led by a white Russian named Zubkousky, who is a former Semenov general. The foreign merchants of Khailar are seeking safety by fleeing the city.

AIR ARMAMENT CUT MOST URGENT, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

LONDON (P)—The recent air maneuvers over London have proved anything, they have proved that cutting down of armament of the air is most urgent, in the opinion of David Lloyd George, the Liberal leader.

Commenting in an Evening Star interview on the lessons of the air maneuvers which many experts declare revealed "that London was vulnerable to an air attack, Mr. Lloyd George said: "It is horrible to think of what war in the air will mean in the future. It will be devastation, annihilation—nothing less."

The Liberal leader said that the whole thing showed "that pacts are not the slightest use unless you have the means to enforce them. It is useless to have pacts as long as nations are perfecting the machinery of destruction. Of all the armaments that should be cut down, armament of the air is the most urgent."

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Music News of the World

The Most Eminent Victorian

By HERMAN KLEIN

REMINISCENCES of the Victorian age continue to be much in request, politics, literature, music and the drama providing as usual the favorite subjects for anecdotal research. The veterans are making the most of an opportunity that may not speedily recur. They jot down and publish in one form or another all the fragments of the history of their time that occur to them, together with the customary assortment of "bons mots" and bits of personal gossip; and, truth to tell, they are therewith satisfying the inquisitive longings of a generation that only the other day was treating the most things Victorian with calculated indifference and disdain.

Amid this "olla podrida" music secures a fairly conspicuous place, though not, perhaps, so large a one as its claims might warrant. The gallery of popular personages may have few vacant niches; but there are some that a little amplification would certainly fill out to a greater advantage.

A Royal Patron

Of her own much-maligned era Queen Victoria herself was, in the estimation of her loyal subjects, a not inconsiderable ornament. Her official biographers have more or less ignored the point, probably because they dared not trust themselves to deal with it. Yet there can be no question that music was at one time her principal hobby, as well as that of her husband, the Prince Consort, who was a composer of no mean ability. The Queen had a sweet voice, "sang well in tune and with a good deal of taste," as her friend and teacher, Mrs. Anderson, used to declare; and was particularly fond of sustaining her share in duets and part-songs.

She read easily at sight and was also a tolerably good pianist. Of more permanent value to the art was her genuine interest in the music and the musicians of her time. Queen Victoria's friendship for Mendelssohn and Gounod has been described much more fully than the attachment and personal kindness that she displayed toward certain artists, when she began to enjoy music again after the passing of the Prince Consort.

It was the custom, during the eighties and nineties for most of the celebrities of the day, to give a season to be invited in turn to Windsor Castle. Her Majesty was careful, however, to pick them out herself, for she had prejudices of various kinds and her "likes and dislikes" were strongly marked. Sometimes she would consent to have singers of distinction appear at a State concert at Buckingham Palace whom she would not for a moment think of "commanding" privately to Windsor. Thus, Adelina Patti sang at a State concert when a girl of eighteen in the very year (1861) that she made her historic debut at Covent Garden, but it was not until the nineties that the diva was honored with an invitation to sing to the Queen in a drawing-room at Windsor.

On the other hand, Patti's great Swedish rival, Christine Nilsson, was often asked, and on one occasion it is recorded that she had the courage (not to say audacity) to request that she might be allowed to disobey the royal command. Her excuse was that she had made a previous engagement to sing that day for some poor nuns in a convent near London. The "Master of the Music," Sir William Cusins, greatly upset, rushed speedily to Windsor to report the circumstance, expecting no doubt to be incarcerated in the Round Tower.

But, on the contrary, the Queen took the disappointment with charming grace, declaring that "Miss Nilsson was performing a true act of charity by singing to the poor nuns, and, if she could not come to the castle that afternoon, she must be invited for another day." The "Swedish Nightingale" appeared in due course and sang her program of pieces, after which she was rewarded with the gift of a handsome jeweled bracelet.

Although Verdi and Wagner both

came to London in the mid-seventies, Queen Victoria betrayed no particular anxiety to make the acquaintance of either; but when the Abbé Liszt paid his last visit in 1886 she immediately sent Sir William Cusins to fetch him. The unexpected "command" prevented Liszt from attending a performance of his oratorio "St. Elizabeth," given on the same afternoon by pupils of the London Academy of Music; but the gallant Abbé was not so bold as Christine Nilsson and instantly repaired to Windsor Castle, where the Queen accorded him a delightful reception.

Liszt, Modernist

The present writer had the privilege of hearing shortly afterward from the Abbé's own lips his account of that interview. He said it had given him greater pleasure than any similar incident in his eventful career. "Your Queen showed me by her observations and questions that she is a true musician, a veritable amateur and lover of good music," she also expressed belief that the English people were only just beginning to perceive the beauty of my compositions, which had so far been too advanced for them.

Love of opera had in the Queen's early years amounted almost to a passion, and it revived again in a remarkable degree during the last two decades of her reign. It was Sir Augustus Harris who thought of fitting up the Waterloo Chamber in Windsor Castle as small theater for the representation of either operas or plays. I went with him on two or three occasions and was allowed to witness the performances of "Carmen," "Cavalleria Rusticana," conducted by Mascagni, and "Faust" under these interesting conditions.

The De Reszkes

It was her Majesty's habit to receive the artists privately after the conclusion of the opera, allowing them time to change their costumes for ordinary evening dress. But on one occasion, when Jean and Edouard de Reszke were singing for the first time at Windsor, great perturbation was caused by the discovery that they had failed to bring with them the necessary change of garments. Thinking to save time and trouble, they had donned their stage costumes for "Lohengrin" before leaving London, and covered them with cloaks ample enough to conceal them from the gaze of the crowd at Paddington Station.

When the Queen was informed of what had happened she at once sent word that the brothers were not to feel upset about it, as she would be only too pleased to receive them in their stage dresses, even though their companions were already in evening attire, and under those novel conditions the customary enotations were duly made. A few days later Jean de Reszke was the first singer to have bestowed upon him the Royal Victorian Order.

Opera at Windsor Castle
"Opera during the reign of Queen Victoria" was the subject of a lecture given by the present writer, in honor of the Diamond Jubilee, before the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts. Her Majesty not only accepted a copy of the text, but instructed her Lady-in-waiting (Miss Harriet Phipps) to write and say how deeply interested she had been in a narrative that "had reminded her of so many happy bygone days." Even during the closing months of her reign the Queen would now and then insist on having an operatic performance and be conveyed to the Waterloo Chamber in her bath-chair, remaining seated in it throughout the evening.

I was present at the last of these representations in the summer of 1909, when "Faust" was given, with Edouard de Reszke, Saléza, Bauermeister, and the talented American prima donna, Suzanne Adams, in the principal parts. The most vivid memory of that night was the smile of recognition that would light up the rather stern face when the Queen caught some familiar strain of melody. She told Edouard later that "she greatly preferred Gounod to Wagner."

The influence for good exercised by Queen Victoria in so many directions was nowhere more abundantly reflected than in the beneficial effect of her love for music and her personal interest in the lives and welfare of musicians. Those blessings were continued, only in slightly lesser degree, during the reign of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra. The King founded the Royal College of Music and was instrumental in raising by his own efforts most of the capital required for that purpose. Queen Alexandra helped by her example to instill in the people the appreciation and understanding of chamber music which has become one of the predominant features of English musical life. Music, then, owes the Victorian era a palpable and indeed inestimable debt.

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Alexandra Danilova in Lord Berners' "The Triumph of Neptune."

"Manon Lescaut" at Ravinia

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

WHILE Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" is not new to the Ravinia Opera repertoire, the conditions under which it was given its first performance of the summer had some aspects of novelty. Hitherto it had served as a vehicle for the joint talents of Miss Lucretia Bori and Giovanni Martinelli, who had firmly stamped the two leading roles with their own highly individual manner of workmanship. Miss Florence Easton made her initial appearance in the title role when the work was finally produced at Ravinia this summer; she had never sung it before. Edward Johnson, though he had appeared as Renato Des Grieux in Italy, and may have had one or two episodic performances of the role in America, had at any rate never sung it in the vicinity of Chicago.

Under their ministrations the work justifiably enough was permitted to show its seams, for its real unity is a unity of workmanship, not a unity of artistic sensibility such as might be expected of the work of a single hand. Under their ministrations the work justifiably enough was permitted to show its seams, for its real unity is a unity of workmanship, not a unity of artistic sensibility such as might be expected of the work of a single hand.

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M. Balanchin Begs to Differ

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

SOME time ago admirers of the Diaghileff Ballet were disturbed by the unexpected retirement of Leonide Massine, the most brilliant of the younger choreographers. His absence, however, was largely compensated for by the engagement of Mme. Nijinska, who was responsible for the startlingly effective choreography of Stravinsky's "Les Noces" and Poulenc's "Les Biches." Though Mme. Nijinska did not stay long with the company, the stimulus her great talents gave to the revival of modernism was invaluable, and her inspiration has been carried on through the discovery by Diaghileff of a young genius in choreographic invention—Georges Balanchin.

It was with considerable interest that one invited the views of M. Balanchin on the development of the modern dance and its future. The season at His Majesty's Theater included first performances of two new Balanchin ballets—Stravinsky's "Apollo Musagets" and "The Gods Go A-Begging," the music of which was arranged by Sir Thomas Beecham from Handel—as well as a repetition of one of the biggest successes of last season, Lord Berners' "The Triumph of Neptune."

In addition to Pitkin, who received the ovation of the evening for his version of "The Flowers that bloom in the spring," the cast contained Herbert Waterous and Leo de Hierapolis, who have had extensive experience in the light opera forms. Their work assisted in giving solidity to the reading and in making the audience forget the untraditional fashion in which the business and the ensembles were routine.

If the productions at the Zoo in this form continue according to the standard which has been set, it will be easy to overestimate their importance in the musical life of the city.

"This is a ballet," said M. Balanchin, "that is certainly not acrobatic; it is based on the strictest form of the old classical technique, being, in some ways, almost statuesque." He maintained that stage dancing always will be based on the classical, however much it may vary in detail and development. Acrobatic dancing is only for the cabaret. It is intended to be a large extent spontaneous, depending as it does upon the athletic prowess of the performers. It was never meant for the theater.

"A tradition is, after all, only the accumulated knowledge and experience of the ages," M. Balanchin continued. "It is true enough that a rigid adherence to tradition does harm if it hinders further development, but, nevertheless, all true progress must be based on what has proved sound."

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Recitals in Madrid

By JOSÉ SUBIRÁ

WE ARE now approaching the off season in Madrid musical life. Except for opera in the Teatro Real, music—that is, what the frivolous call "serious" music—has been in a slump for three reasons: the paucity of concerts, the small variety of artists and the lack of new works.

During the last 15 or 20 years the musical panorama in Madrid has been completely transformed. There are three symphony orchestras which give works varying widely in origin and tendency. There are, besides, two well-established musical societies—without mentioning lesser bodies—which attract the most noted pianists, violinists, cellists, singers, trios, quartets, etc. Some of these artists, on the other hand, give recitals or group concerts on their own account, dispensing with the protection of the musical societies.

As a result, famous artists who have just given recitals or are about to give them in France, England, Germany or Austria, also come to Madrid. There is a sort of world-wide reputation that does not visit the Iberian Peninsula, and once here make his abilities known to the audiences of many cities, especially Madrid and Barcelona.

Visiting Artists

Thus, whereas a quarter of a century ago our musical societies were satisfied with the knowledge that such first-class artists existed, and were content to echo imported criticisms, now they frequently are able to see and hear the performers and to judge for themselves their relative values.

During the social year, which we can virtually consider ended, since musical activity ceases in Madrid before summer begins, numbers of recognized artists have passed this way. A consideration of the concerts given by the Philharmonic Society and the Association for Musical Culture, and of those recitals not sponsored by either of these organizations confirm this.

Among the pianists, Brailovsky, Backhaus, Horowitz, Bauer, Iturbi, Sauer and Rubinstein. Among the violinists, Elman and Milstein; among the cellists, Pablo Casals and Mme. Suggia. Also the harpsichord player Wanda Landowska and the fiddle singer Elena Gerhardt. Chamber music artists were also well represented, though we will mention only the Trio de la Corte de Bélgica; the Florenzáez, Zimmer, Gewandhaus and Roth quartets; the Brussels Quintet.

New Works

And works? For it is well known that artists must subordinate themselves to their works. The variety of these is less than the diversity of artists, who, generally, like to avoid giving the most recent works, which are not always pleasing and which at their first performance are not always easily grasped by audiences, even if beautiful and pleasing. The risk of demanding an effort of attention above the average is fully realized. Without a basis for judgment, without a point of departure for comparison, many members of a musical society feel rather at sea when faced by a modern work they consider eccentric, and which has not previously been found on the programs they are accustomed to hear.

But there has been no lack, in spite

of this, of works in the new idiom; although many of them had been heard before. Among these we would point out the "Pastoral" by Bloch, the Three Pieces for quartet by Stravinsky and another three by Casella.

It is difficult for these international artists to include the works of Spanish composers in their repertoires, except the pianists, for whom Albeniz and De Falla, above all, have composed works which can be appreciated in all countries. Spanish chamber works included in these concerts have been a Trio, by Turina, for stringed instruments and the first of the quartets written by Ernesto Halffter.

Turina's Trio

Joaquin Turina is an untiring composer. Apart from orchestral music and music for the theater and for the pianoforte, he has turned his attention to chamber music. This Trio, which on an award in the Spanish State Competition in 1925, has already passed through Europe. Its structure differs from the usual model.

The work begins with a prelude and fugue which remind one less of Bach than of the Farinian School Cantor, where Turina completed his studies. The second movement is a theme with variations. A melody of some fullness is submitted to a juggling of transformations which are not conceived in the purely ornamental, as was wont to happen in the eighteenth century, nor submerged in transcendental depths, which was the fashion of the nineteenth century. These transformations keep to the national tradition, and each variation has a rhythmic aspect of song and dance born or rooted in Spain. One after the other are shown Galicia, with its "muñeira" (popular dance); Madrid, with its "schottische," which recalls the street dances before the triumph of the fox trot and jazz; the Basques, with a "zortico" in broken rhythm; Aragon, with a classic "jota," and Andalusia, with its characteristic "soleares."

The third movement is in the classical form of the sonata, and is made up of two themes, the first rhythmic and somewhat agitated, the second more placid and with rustic inflections. This movement, which by its form may be considered universal and by the sonority of its substance distinctly national, finally introduces the theme of the fugue as homage to the cyclic form acquired in the Parisian Schola Cantorum.

Halffter's Quartet

If Turina, today as yesterday, continues to search for the elements of his work in the underlying melody and rhythm of popular music, Halffter, on the other hand, in his first quartet, inclines away from the national tradition, as though originally came to him more easily through devotion to universal and exotic forms. This quartet is a work of childhood rather than youth, containing a marked Debussy influence; lacking in genial impulses, but avidly assimilating the aesthetic implications and even the sonorous formulae of modern composers. Halffter is endowed with a great facility for assimilation, and is very clever at using the most recent forms. The restlessness of a highly intelligent beginner makes him implore numerous methods, and from each he takes a little, if he judges it suitable, and adds it to his own work. Which leads one to expect riper and more individual work from him.

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Musings Over the Shakespearean First Folio

RECENTLY I purchased a copy of the First Folio of Shakespeare. Not being among the financial magnates of the book world, I did not give for it the twenty thousand pounds or so which I am told represents about the standard price for a perfect example. I parted, instead, with a modest guinea, from which fact the reader will conclude rightly that my word "copy" was used above in the sense of facsimile. Facsimile, in some sort, my new possession is, and yet to admit this is to fall short of the truth, for these three substantial, comfortable volumes of comedy, tragedy, and history, each solidly bound in green morocco with the arms of Shakespeare embossed in medallion thereupon, have been marred as were Arden's trees, not by the superaddition of "bad verses," but of worse pictures, "from the pencil of one of our most distinguished living artists." Yet here substantially is Shakespeare's book, as John Heminge and Henry Condell, in 1623, gave it to the world; including—to quote my introduction again—"all those peculiarities of pagings, spelling and punctuation to which so much interest is now attached."

So, during some of these long, golden, summer evenings, my day's work done, I have been musing a little over certain of this Folio's problems. That it is, even to a degree of mystery, present problems, what careful and honest reader can deny? Why, one asks, did this first collected edition of the plays, like that of the Sonnets, appear without naming its author's name? Why, one asks, did this first collected edition of the plays, like that of the Sonnets, appear without naming its author's name? Why, one asks, did this first collected edition of the plays, like that of the Sonnets, appear without naming its author's name?

(Fates) to your Scene lent no less dignity. Of birth, of match, of form, of chastity? Or, more than "born for the comparison Of former age," or glory of your own Were you advanced past those times The light and mark unto posterity? Judge that can: "Here I have raised to show A picture, which the world for yours And like it too; if they look equally, If not, 'tis fit for you, some should envy."

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House and Garden

Planning a Small Lot Perennial Garden

CONTRARY to common belief, the small home lot offers possibilities for a great deal of flower garden enjoyment. Why limit it to a neat, though rather uninteresting, plot of green sod covering, and perhaps a shrub or two and a climbing vine or rose at porch or window? The back yard lot, even though quite tiny, usually will accommodate a flower garden, delightful though in modest, meager proportions.

The border illustrated was designed as a helpful suggestion to the small house owner in planning a perennial garden. Satisfying results are made possible by planting the outside edges right up flush with the very boundary lines of the lot at sides and rear; the simple, gracefully curving lines of the inner edges present an illusion of spaciousness and a charming picture of informality, an impression not to be enjoyed in the perfectly straight lines too often indulged in borders of the small place.

Tall shrubs set at each side of the footpath cutting through the border into alley or rear lot, or a vine-covered arch trellis, if not too low, set over the opening, would lend the suggestion of bloom-laden vistas beyond.

Autumn a Good Time to Start

Autumn is a propitious time to start a perennial flower garden. In September many of the annuals (and these will be wanted for fillers) can be planted—cornflowers, calliopsis, garden pinks, violas, sweet Williams, phlox, larkspurs, antirrhinum, calceola, petunias, nicotianas, candytuft, poppies, stocks, ageratum, nigella and many others. In October bulbs of the tall and stately Darwin and Dutch Breeder tulips; dwarf early tulips to shower April; garden lilies; rainbow hues; hyacinths, golden Jonquils, daffodils and narcissi, and the minor bulbs like the cheery little crocus, winter aconite, fritillaria meleagris, snowdrops and scillas. Seeds of some of the best loved, the showiest, hardy perennials, too, like rudbeckia, dianthus, iberis, delphiniums and coneflowers, go into the ground in October.

The Receiving Beds

First remove the sod. The gracefully curved lines can be marked by trailing the garden hose over the sod. Next, following the line thus formed, dig out a layer of the earth across and lengthwise of the beds, laying it aside near by on gunny sacks or heavy papers. Dig on down at least another foot, loosening the soil. When thoroughly loosened, mix with a generous quantity of well-rotted barnyard fertilizer; over this put back the sod, bottom side up. As a top and final layer, put back some of the earth originally dug out and laid by, mixed with more of the rotted manure. And, for good measure, hand in time and bone meal, and fork the mixture thoroughly. The dug-out bed should be refilled and mounded up two or three inches above the surrounding lawn; this to avoid a disastrously sunken bed when winter rains and snows pelt and pound it down.

Color Harmony

Much has been said regarding color harmony in the flower garden; a pleasing arrangement should be aimed at, of course, yet what is a pleasing arrangement and how is it achieved? The individual must find it through experience for what is a charming combination of colors to the sight of one is sometimes a jar to another. If mistakes are made, or effects made that are not liked, they can eventually be rectified. No garden is perfect, and if it were, the gardener would no longer want it. The advice of an authority on color arrangement is that the garden is first to love flowers and plant a riot of colors; that this is better for the "new gardener than to fear to infringe upon good taste by planting stintingly. "When the taste improves," he says, "the plants can be moved."

Enlisting Annuals

Let the perennials have plenty of "foot room"; cleanly cultivated earth between the plants is much more readily and desirably than overcrowding; if the individual taste, then, prefers a pretty thorough ground covering, enlist the use of annuals as supports and fillers. After the blooming season the spent annuals can be removed and the soil (thoroughly cultivated) can be filled with great charm is the nicotiana; delicate white starlike flowers two inches across, subtly perfumed, open in the early evening to illuminate and scent the night garden, and will last well into the following day before fading. Clarkia, with its exquisite pink flowers set all up and down the foot-long branches in alternate arrangement is another charming annual filler. And who can forget the asters, rosy-morn petunias, nigella and drifts of pansies?

Planting Plan

A suggested planting diagram for the borders accompanies this article; changes and additions can be made by the individual as time goes on, and the appeal of species dictates.

Hollyhock: The hollyhock combines statelyness of growth, beauty of color and form, profusion of bloom, and ease of culture to an extent seldom found in one plant. For backgrounds it is unexcelled. The newer kinds are not such tall growers as the old ones, reaching a height of four or five feet, making them especially appropriate for small borders. A charming new strain recently introduced is known as the Allegheny, and is a semi-double flower with crimped, ruffled petals extremely delicate of texture.

Phlox: No border is complete without a few phlox. Among border plants it is what the geranium is to the window ledge, or the lilac among shrubs. The white Miss Lingard is a lovely thing. Great quantities of flower heads are made up of single flat petals, each lapping over another as if to exact measurement, and white is often preferred to the tints and bright colors, the latter being wont to revert to the old magenta shade unless strict attention be given to dividing the clumps every year or so, once established.

Delphinium: From sky, through turquoise, to the ocean, the range of its coloring is not its only

garden; for which had been set aside the sum of \$10.

For this garden a cement-lined basin 6x8 feet in circumference and 30 inches deep was prepared, from which the water could be changed at any time. On the west side, a row of water lilies, commonly called cut-tall; at the north end a row of Japanese iris and on the east side native jewel plants.

The north half of the water space was partitioned off and enough earth added to accommodate the roots of water lilies; one Marillac, one George Huester, one Zanzibar, one Egyptian lotus and a few plants of the floating water hyacinth; the last named plant is much favored by fish and turtle. In the remaining water space were placed 12 gold fish, three Japanese turtles, some tadpoles and several snails.

This miniature lake provides a central figure for the lawn, otherwise beautified and made attractive by a few trees, shrubs, flowers and swings.

Peony Festiva Maxima: This pure white, center crimson-flecked, peony, because of its unfailing annual crop of blooms, is loved everywhere. It possesses an aristocratic yet charming air and is especially effective when given an uncrowded location.

Physostegia virginiana: This is a midsummer perennial, forming dense bushes four to six feet high, bearing spikes of delicate tubular flowers not unlike a gigantic heather.

Anchusa italica Dropmore: Really an improved alkanet and takes front rank among the blue perennials. The tone is a rich gentian blue. Many branches compound, the flowers branch a specimen in itself, three to five feet high, terminating in a large, pyramidal spike of bloom.

Sedum spectabile: One of the prettiest, erect growing plants for outer edges. Broad light green foliage 18 inches high is set off colorfully with small, interesting rose-colored flowers.

Gaillardia: Clear rich yellow, maroon or crimson bordered with yellow, the gaillardia deserves a place in every border. It starts to bloom in June and stays after many other flowers are taken by frost.

Chrysanthemum, Alice Howell: There is a graceful charm about this single chrysanthemum that is particularly entrancing. It is marshaled in October when its glowing warmth seems very timely. In color it is orange-bronze.

Veronica incana: Both its bright silvery foliage and spikes of amethyst-blue flowers borne in July and August, make this lovely speedwell a joy in the borders.

Aquilegia: Possessing an incomparable grace, the aquilegia should be planted where its presence will lighten up a too stiff and formal aspect. It produces its graceful, spurred flowers on fragile stems two or more feet above divided foliage.

Dianthus plumaris: While the pinks and sweet Williams of the old-fashioned garden are still favorites, there are new strains too lovely to be overlooked. The grass pink (D. plumaris) is suggested. It is a low growing plant blooming in late June or early July. The flowers are both single and double and have fringed, jagged petals; pleasantly slightly fragrant. The colors range from white to bright scarlet and are exquisitely dainty.

Aster (St. Edwin): This is a daisy-like flower, an asset to any hardy border. It is pink, three feet high and blooms in September and October. Digitalis: Dignified, stately, the digitalis (foxglove) is a congenial companion to the lower growing pinks, to the more delicate columbines and the sword-like foliage of the iris.

Hemerocallis flava: (Yellow Day Lily). Extravagantly fragrant, lemon-yellow, is this lily, blooming in June and July, height two to three feet.

Clark Butt Tulip: A gorgeous bulb flower of soft salmon pink shaded rose color.

Pansies: Golden Queen (Trimardeau) a pure rich yellow pansy of large size. Lord Beaconsfield, deep violet.

Beauverdia: A low growing little plant with delightfully illuminating little starlike flowers of blue. A charming companion to yellow pansies.

Crocus: While the three feet high and blooms in September and October.

Let the perennials have plenty of "foot room"; cleanly cultivated earth between the plants is much more readily and desirably than overcrowding; if the individual taste, then, prefers a pretty thorough ground covering, enlist the use of annuals as supports and fillers.

After the blooming season the spent annuals can be removed and the soil (thoroughly cultivated) can be filled with great charm is the nicotiana; delicate white starlike flowers two inches across, subtly perfumed, open in the early evening to illuminate and scent the night garden, and will last well into the following day before fading.

Clarkia, with its exquisite pink flowers set all up and down the foot-long branches in alternate arrangement is another charming annual filler. And who can forget the asters, rosy-morn petunias, nigella and drifts of pansies?

Planting Plan

A suggested planting diagram for the borders accompanies this article; changes and additions can be made by the individual as time goes on, and the appeal of species dictates.

Hollyhock: The hollyhock combines statelyness of growth, beauty of color and form, profusion of bloom, and ease of culture to an extent seldom found in one plant. For backgrounds it is unexcelled. The newer kinds are not such tall growers as the old ones, reaching a height of four or five feet, making them especially appropriate for small borders. A charming new strain recently introduced is known as the Allegheny, and is a semi-double flower with crimped, ruffled petals extremely delicate of texture.

Phlox: No border is complete without a few phlox. Among border plants it is what the geranium is to the window ledge, or the lilac among shrubs. The white Miss Lingard is a lovely thing. Great quantities of flower heads are made up of single flat petals, each lapping over another as if to exact measurement, and white is often preferred to the tints and bright colors, the latter being wont to revert to the old magenta shade unless strict attention be given to dividing the clumps every year or so, once established.

Delphinium: From sky, through turquoise, to the ocean, the range of its coloring is not its only

Gladiolus—The Flower of Myriad Color Combinations

By WILLIAM EDWIN CLARK
President New England Gladiolus Society, Vice-President American Gladiolus Society.

DURING the last decade the gladiolus has gained in popularity perhaps more rapidly than has any other flower. The reason is because of its great beauty and remarkable ease of cultivation. There are other flowers more graceful—such as the rose, the orchid, the sweet pea, and many, many others, but I know of no flower that will give as many square feet of decoration for the amount of money expended for bulbs and labor, as will the gladiolus. And, I know of no other flower that can be as easily raised by the amateur with an almost sure chance for success as this flower which has recently been referred to by some as the King of Flowers.

There are over 100 gladiolus species in South Africa. Most of these species are small and delicate little wild flowers have been hunted and dug and shipped to England, France and Germany for years until many of their species are almost extinct, or at least very scarce, and so the botanical and horticultural societies of South Africa have banded together and have formed this beautiful little wild flowers, just as societies have been formed for the preservation of wild flowers here in the United States. Most of these gladiolus (usually called bulbs) are set out in the spring and harvested in the fall. The African species begin to grow in the springtime in Africa, which is October; bloom in the African summer, which is our winter, and mature in the African fall, which is our springtime. When these little bulbs are brought to this country (if it should be possible to import any of them) they do not like to change their habits. They want to begin to grow in their usual springtime, not ours. In other words, they want to begin to grow in our fall—and so they have to be grown in greenhouses. Many of these beautiful little plants are now being grown at the Harvard Botanical Gardens where a few of them bloom during January, February and March. However, there are a few African species that are larger and that have large flowers, and that are willing to adapt themselves to conditions here in the colder parts of America. Some of these are *Psalittacus* (meaning parrot's head), *Dracopis* (dragon's head), *Saundersi*, soft red with white blotch; *primulosa*, primrose yellow, and there are several others. *Dracopis* has flowers that look like a series of dragons' heads arranged on the upper end of the spike. These are green with purple veins that show color both inside and outside of the flower. *Psalittacus* is a little larger and a little more open and the colors are brightened and soft yellow—just like some of the parrots of tropical countries.

Fragrance of African Species
Possibly I may write more about the splendid and wonderful South African species another time. They may come to be of great interest to flower lovers in the next decade, for many have beautiful odors and experiments have been made for a number of years to breed this quality into some of our large American gladiolus varieties. I must say one more thing about these species, especially about the above named varieties, for from some of these our English, French, Holland, German, Australian and American varieties have been developed during the past 200 years.

From *Saundersi* and *Psalittacus* the *gauderensis* gladiolus were bred in France.

It is comparatively easy to place the pollen of one gladiolus on the stigma of another and produce seeds that when planted will give new varieties. These new varieties may be crossed again and again and more and more combinations may be had. In order to get better—larger—milder, and one part sharp sand to three parts of loam is a suitable mixture for the majority of the *Filices* family.

A few of the most decorative ferns which make satisfactory pot plants are *Cretica* and *Serrulata* (spider fern), the *Nephrodium* (Buckler fern), *Adiantum* (maidenhair), *Nephrolepis* (ladder fern), and the bold, handsome habit of the *Woodwardia*.

Another plant from the Far East is the *Enkianthus*, sometimes called the Japanese bellflower, and said to be found in almost every Japanese yard. This is a tall growing shrub with bell-like flowers, some chocolate in color, some pinkish and some white, depending upon the variety. In the fall the foliage takes on vivid hues which add to the value of the shrub.

Some there are the cotoneasters, some of which are only now coming into commerce. In years to come these shrubs will be grown everywhere, for they are very hardy and produce both attractive flowers and ornamental fruits. Some grow five or six feet high, while others are only a few feet high. They are one-quarter the female parent, and one-half should be intermediate. After many crosses have been made the offspring may revert in type or color to any of the many previous parents or great-parents. So, if one had 100 seeds from one plant that had been crossed and all the seeds of one of these modern "glads" should grow, every new plant might be different, at least slightly different.

In future years it is quite probable that visitors passing through suburban streets in March or April will find many of the gardens containing shrubs in full bloom, even though there may be snow on the ground. This is because the new witchhazels, some of which are only now coming into commerce, in years to come these shrubs will be grown everywhere, for they are very hardy and produce both attractive flowers and ornamental fruits. Some grow five or six feet high, while others are only a few feet high. They are one-quarter the female parent, and one-half should be intermediate. After many crosses have been made the offspring may revert in type or color to any of the many previous parents or great-parents. So, if one had 100 seeds from one plant that had been crossed and all the seeds of one of these modern "glads" should grow, every new plant might be different, at least slightly different.

Another very early flowering shrub comes from Korea, where it was found on the side of the Pounkhan Mountains, for which reason it has been named *Azalea pounkhanensis*. It is a low-growing shrub, but spreads over considerable ground and produces its flowers in great profusion. Blooming at almost the same time, but making a taller shrub, *Azalea*

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A few of the species and hundreds of the most splendid varieties of the gladiolus will be on exhibition at Boston's Horticultural Hall on Aug. 18 and 19 at a joint exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the New England Gladiolus Society.

One can learn to grow splendid blooms of the gladiolus very easily and many novices win prizes in exhibitions at their first attempt, and yet one can study the gladiolus intensively for years and still there is much to learn.

A simple rule can be given on how to grow good gladiolus. Grow the gladiolus the same as you grow the potato. Yet this simple rule can be elaborated into a separate story.

I have been studying the gladiolus for about eight years and an beginning to realize how much there is to be found out about them, by experiment. If there are those who wish to learn a lot easily about this most interesting flower I would suggest membership in the American Gladiolus Society, a society formed in Boston in 1910 with over 4000 members and a large and splendid monthly magazine called the *Gladiolus Review*; second, membership in the New England Gladiolus Society, founded in Boston in 1920 with over 1000 members, which issues a valuable yearbook annually; and third, membership in the British Gladiolus Society formed about three years ago, which issues a splendid annual with many beautiful colored plates.

GARDENS have been greatly enriched in recent years by the coming of new shrubs. Probably there have been more worthwhile introductions among the shrubs than in any other class of plant material. Many of the newcomers have been growing in the Arnold Arboretum for several years, but have only recently been taken up by the nurserymen, who are working up stocks as rapidly as possible. The formation of garden clubs all over the country has done much to stimulate the introduction of these new plants. These clubs are made up mostly of women, who have insisted that the nurserymen propagate and disseminate shrubs and trees which E. H. Wilson and other plant hunters have discovered on their plant-hunting expeditions to foreign lands.

Among the handsomest of these newcomers is one which blooms in spring and comes from Korea. It is a viburnum, and sometimes called the Korean viburnum, although its botanical name is *Viburnum Carlesii*. It is not a large shrub, but has no wealth of fruit like the high bush cranberry, but its flowers are exceedingly lovely and fill the air with their fragrance. The plant is perfectly hardy in America as well as in England, and in the latter country is being used as a pot plant for house decoration.

Another plant from the Far East is the *Enkianthus*, sometimes called the Japanese bellflower, and said to be found in almost every Japanese yard. This is a tall growing shrub with bell-like flowers, some chocolate in color, some pinkish and some white, depending upon the variety. In the fall the foliage takes on vivid hues which add to the value of the shrub.

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All of which reminds me of the little woman who went from house to house in our neighborhood a few years ago. She had driven in from the country, and in her wagon she had a variety of garden tools, fertilizer from an old cow yard, and a large assortment of ferns and roots of native flowers. She would prepare the ground in a neglected corner of the yard and plant those roots for one dollar a dozen!

Many gladly became her patrons. All the plants made vigorous growth, the only care which received in most cases being a liberal watering daily until they had become established. This was especially necessary for the ferns, some of which have grown wonderfully.

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Such use of wild-flowers is not prohibited by the conservation of wild flower advocates. It is the useless destruction of such plants we should guard against. But a plan carefully dug up with a spade of its native soil clinging to its roots and transplanted carefully to as near as possible similar surroundings in a yard will give years of pleasure whereas otherwise it might "waste its sweetness on the desert air."

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New Varieties of Shrubs

By E. I. FARRINGTON

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"Garden Orchids"

"Decidedly Different from Other Iris"

ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

A Bostonian Discovers Virginia

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

IF HAVING a home within the Boston postal district, and spending one's business day in that city permit one to qualify as a Bostonian, then we are not too presuming in choosing the above title. Should it be answered that these facts do not allow us the right to use the city's name in this manner, then we retreat to our second line of defense. This consists of the claim, if not the established fact, that Boston is not so much a place as a "state of mind."

Perhaps it is enough for us to explain that the said "state of mind" is assumed to be bounded by the high-walled traditions of the Mayflower, Governors Bradford and Winthrop, Increase and other Mathers; of Harvard College, John Adams and Bunker Hill; of Emerson, Lowell and their company; of William Lloyd Garrison, Beacon Hill, the Symphony Orchestra.

Although the native of another New England state, we confess without pride to our similar provincialism, vaguely extended in its concern to the relatively small importance of New Amsterdam and Philadelphia in Colonial events. Still more hazily has Virginia appeared, though credited with the contribution of the writer of the Declaration of Independence, the Revolutionary Commander-in-Chief and with four of the first five presidents.

In fairness to ourselves it should be added that the dignity and romance of the Cavalier Colony and its famous homes have long pulled strongly in their direction. This is true although our knowledge of their early affairs and people had been limited to little more than textbook narrative.

To Jefferson's Neighborhood

When called on two hours' notice to take the train for Charlottesville, our errand promised nothing more than a few hours' stay in that city, on our first journey south of Philadelphia. The University of Virginia we knew had been founded through the activities of Thomas Jefferson, also its architect, but we were not prepared for such an imposing setting nor for the extent, dignity and beauty of its buildings.

The classic architecture of the original structures, built between 1819 and 1825, is wholly charming. What pleasure its planning and building must have given to the great democrat of aristocratic birth, who here saw growing a university where education would be available to all who would seek it. He has said that this is one of the three deeds for which he would be remembered by posterity.

From either side of the low-domed main building, the rotunda, there stretch toward us for nearly 600 feet long colonnades that connect five two-story buildings. These are the residences of the faculty. Between them lies a 200-foot lawn. It seems a pity to write all these figures, but only they or pictures will suggest to a reader the plan and extent of this place. Parallel with the colonnades, and slightly lower as the land falls away, are the square long student dormitories, thus mentioning the last element of the group as originally built.

Monticello, the Little Mountain

Last week we told of our visit to the Michie Tavern, on the road to the home where Jefferson took his bride on New Year's Day, 1772. Everyone who comes to Charlottesville is likely to seek Monticello, reached easily by bus in less than half an hour. The distance is short, but the grade is sharp for nearly half the distance, so it is on low gear and with clattering motor valves that we reach the grounds. The driver stops at the entrance to the service quarters, on a level with the mansion's cellar floor and some hundred feet distant. From the several acres of lawn at front and back of the house only the roofs of this line of domestic service wings are seen, and then as a continuation of the top of the underground passageway through which the home's inmates were served.

The eight rooms of the mansion are on but one floor, only the narrowest of steep stairways leading to the second, which is not open to visitors. A few pieces of Jefferson's furniture are here, with many more which have no associations with him. In fact, some is of a much later date and quite out of harmony with its setting.

The place has been somewhat recently acquired by the Monticello Association, which has done highly commendable work in saving this famous statesman's long-time dwelling place. We would be happy to see their work helped by persons and institutions in Massachusetts and elsewhere who now hold furniture and other Jefferson memorabilia. Where else could it be so fittingly housed and preserved for present and future generations as in this former home of a world-famous patriot and statesman?

Old Furniture, Choice and Ordinary There are occasional shops in Virginia where old-time furniture is sold, but they are few compared with those in New England. One which we visited in Charlottesville had a fair stock, but it was lacking in things of the better sort. Chairs with backs having two or three slats were numerous and in attractive lines. Instead of maple and soft pine which we find in New England, walnut and hard pine were the woods used in tables, chests of drawers and in the better chairs. Prices in general seem somewhat lower than in Massachusetts.

We have occasionally read of discoveries of fine furniture in Negro cabins and in similar unexpected places. We too enjoyed such a find, although it did not result in acquiring the articles. Visiting a well-known collector, we were asked if we would like to see some fine Chippendale chairs. Our reply can be assumed, and we were led to a one-room log hut some distance from the residence.

One window, a fireplace and a steep narrow stairway leading to the garret which also had a single window, and a description of its

structure is complete. Having outlived its original purpose, its only contents now are two half-dozen of exceptionally fine Chippendale chairs with squared legs and splats.

In another outhouse much more old furniture was stored, and there we found joy in seeing a Heppelwhite sideboard in satinwood, from the home of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. With it were the knife boxes which it carried when owned by this Virginian signer of the Declaration of Independence.

From Piedmont to Tidewater

Since we were less than four hours' ride from Richmond, from which old Williamsburg and Jamestown could be reached quickly, we would not willingly turn north until these places had been seen. Arriving at Richmond in the mid-afternoon, we used the remaining hours in visiting several places, among them St. John's Church. Here the colony's representatives met in 1774, for the Royal Governor still ruled at Williamsburg. It was wise for Patrick Henry and others to be beyond his reach as they spoke and voted.

Returning to our hotel by trolley, the contents of one shop window indicated that old furniture might be found there. So it was, but not such as was old enough to be of interest—with one exception. This was a large corner cupboard heavily built and having two paneled doors above and two below. The upper section was surrounded by well modeled molding and ornamented with applied scrolls about two inches across.

It was wholly of native pine, in original condition, and probably from 125 to 150 years old. When asked its price the dealer said it came from some distance away in the country, and since he had to pay \$5 to have it trucked in, he must get \$25 for it. As this was but a small fraction of its market value, we were pleased to have an opportunity the next day to direct an acquaintance to it, greatly to his satisfaction.

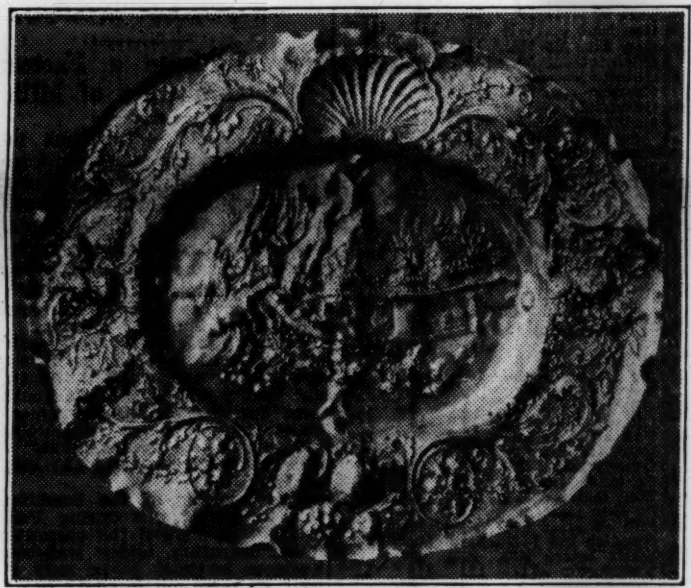
Much publicity has been given to the great project of restoring Williamsburg, capital of Virginia from 1698 to 1780. The city has still earlier claim to fame, for here in 1693 was established the second college in America, "Their Majesties' Royal College of William & Mary," Harvard being the first.

Almost a mile straight east from the university campus, with its main building designed by Sir Christopher

Wren still standing, may be seen the outline of the foundation of the House of Burgesses. Here for 75 years met the earliest legislative assembly to be established in America.

It first convened at Jamestown, a year and half before the Pilgrims came to Plymouth. Although this building has long since disappeared, the extent of its foundations is clear. Gone also is "the Palace" of the Royal Governor and on its site stands a modern high school. Fortunately many residences built in the early 1700s remain and form a part of the community structure which is in process of restoration through the wise generosity of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. This stupendous undertaking will be explained at another time, for its magnitude and importance deserve more than passing notice.

[Part II under this title will appear in an early issue.]



A Fine Silver by Peter Henning, Stockholm Silversmith, 1709

A Hobby of a King

WITH his zealous enthusiasm for collecting pieces of antique silver, chiefly those that show the evolution of the craft from native silversmiths, the present silver-haired monarch of Sweden, King Gustav V, may well go down in known as the "silver king."

It will be remembered that one of his predecessors, Gustavus Adolphus, won the title of being the "king of gold," owing to his golden hair and characteristically northern blond type, no less than to his sterling qualities as well.

The extensive collection of some 700 pieces, which King Gustav V has been making through the years, has been exhibited at the National Museum in Stockholm during the summer. As far south as Italy he is known to have found some of his most valuable examples of the Swedish craft.

The Bowl of the Golden Horseshoe The most popular object in the whole collection is a silver bowl, the work of an unidentified Stockholm silversmith dating from the year 1708. Inland in its bottom is the golden horseshoe worn by Cavalier, the horse that carried King Charles XII from the church, Storkyrkan, after the coronation ceremonies that made him king at the early age of sixteen.

The inscription on the bowl couples the name of Cavalier with those of

Pegasus and Bucephalus. The reference to Alexander the Great had less point at the time of the coronation ceremonies than at the time the bowl was cast, for then the Russian victories of King Charles XII were already a part of history. The crude golden horseshoe is the work of the goldsmith Petter Henning and dates from the year 1697, the year of the coronation.

17th and 18th Century Pieces In this royal silver collection, mugs and tankards and pitchers play an important rôle. It is chiefly by their ornamentation that they can be dated and placed in the period they belong. The baroque element lingered until well into the eighteenth century. The fantastic ornamentation of rococo

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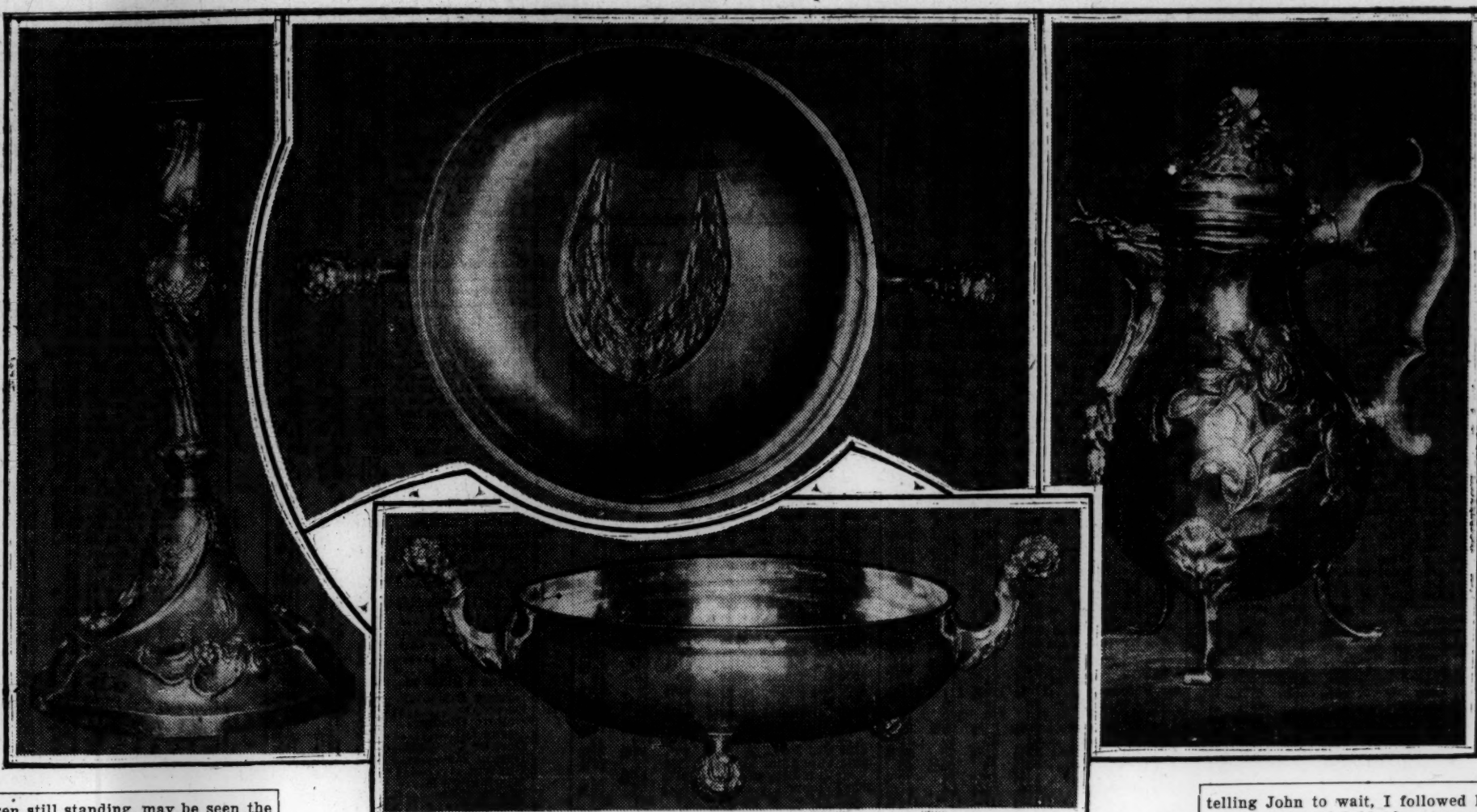
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At the Center Are Two Views of the Bowl of the Golden Horseshoe. With This Truly Regal Footstool of Charles XII of Sweden, at That Monarch's Coronation

Left and Right—Candlestick and Jug From the Hands of Old-Time Silversmiths of Sweden. In the Collection of King Gustav

was strongest in the preceding century, when the German silversmiths set their stamp on nearly all the northern European work. Jurgen Richels, of Hamburg, with his plump, Rubens-like figures, was often copied. The work of the Swedish silversmith Petter Henning, one of the foremost, can be studied in bowls and tankards and trays.

English influence of the eighteenth century prevails in the objects that have very little ornamentation. They win out instead by a sense of surprise in treatment and a regard for form and material. These, incidentally, have served as a model for some of the modern Swedish silversmiths who are working in the "new manner" of simplicity and good taste. A classical restraint, observed in many of the pieces, derives from the French influence of the late eighteenth century.

Trophies of Tennis Courts Also As a whole the collection offers an excellent opportunity to study the evolution of the work of the Swedish silversmiths for more than two centuries. The objects that have historical associations (there are many in addition to the "horseshoe bowl") attract large groups of native lovers of the gleaming white craft.

An element of humor enters into a final, modern section of silver pieces. These, too, King Gustav has acquired in the competitive field. His opponents, however, have not been antique lovers and collectors. They have been tennis players, and the trophies King Gustav has won on the netted courts are many. Certainly from the point of view of age he is the world's foremost royal champion in that sport.

The most timely note in the whole collection is the massive chest of silver and enamel presented to the king this summer at the celebration of his seventeenth birthday. It contained a contribution from his loving subjects of more than \$1,000,000. The fund, he stipulated in advance, was to be used for some purpose that would advance the interests of the state over which he rules.

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Farm Gate and Chicken Roost

"STOP the car! I see one!" With this sudden exclamation from me, John obeyed. In the morning paper I had read this advertisement: "Old walnut furniture for sale."

We had taken the new car to drive into the country to answer it. The roads were rough, and after a long time we still had not found the place. After numerous inquiries, we found ourselves on a stubble side road and were ready to turn homeward, when my attention was called to an old gate.

If my judgment were not at fault, here was a surprising find. My husband had remarked, "I think you are merely wasting time and gasoline in this search for antiques. We have driven 30 miles and all I see is a cow pasture." I made no reply but jumped out of the car and hurriedly examined the gate.

"John, this gate is the head piece of an old rosewood bed." In reply he said: "I'll take your word for it, but—I'm beginning to question your judgment."

In the House by the Creek Without paying any heed to this remark, I was mentally picturing my Mexican cabinetmaker at work on this piece. It was he who had done over the beautiful old "spinet" desk I had found in the back of the shoemaker's shop.

I was thrilled with the prospect, for John agreed that at the end of this unkempt road we should probably find the farmhouse for which we had been searching. Sure enough, we came upon a well-kept old stone building. Old-fashioned flowers were blooming everywhere. The windows, curtained with clean white swiss, were spotless.

I knocked first at the front door, then at the back. The barking of a dog attracted my attention to the yard where a gray-haired lady, so

neat and tidy, was seated under a tree paring apples. In a copper kettle over a wood fire, a most delicious concoction was boiling. It was apple butter. The woman thus employed was Swedish and past 70. I inquired about the furniture she had advertised.

"I yes day bin a mistake. Down the road is Mester Yonson. He sold his farm and is moving away. I yes you find him home."

"Is your name Ericson?" I had seen the name on the mail box.

"Det been de name," she replied. "Well, Mrs. Ericson, to whom does that gate belong down the lane?"

"Vell dat been an old bed Yon's mudder had in Switserland, but I got a much better von in de chicken house by de creek."

"She was thumping. I was afraid she would see how eager I was to learn more."

"Ef you come vid me, I show you," she said. She poked down the fire so the apple butter would not burn and,



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telling John to wait, I followed her over the plowed field, almost a quarter of a mile to the edge of the creek.

She opened the creaky old door of an abandoned hen house. Leaning against the opposite wall was the most valuable walnut bed I had seen in years. Its head and foot boards were in perfect condition except for finish, but the side rails were missing. The bed had four tall twisted posts, five inches in diameter, but the tips had been sawed off so the bed could be used in the attic room of the old house.

The head board consisted of a carved piece eighteen inches in height. Below this seven twisted spindles connected to a horizontal twisted rod which held the two upright posts. The foot piece was composed of two twisted upright posts connected by a twisted rod.

It was still in good condition despite the fact of its being exposed to weather, though wasps had made mud nests over it for perhaps 10 years without being molested. Mrs. Ericson said it was her husband's

grandmother's and to her knowledge was over 100 years old.

Let I might seem too delighted I said, "It isn't in very good condition and there are no side rails. I should have to send it away for refinishing."

"Vell, youst as you like," said she. "I would sell it for tree dollar."

As the Son Comes the Price Rises

I walked back with her and under my breath told John of the find. To my disgust, he did not seem enthusiastic. He remarked, "Hurry up and take the old thing. You have ruined a pair of \$10 shoes already and—don't think I'll drag the thing home in the car."

"Oh, please, John, let me take it. Something might happen; we might not be able to get it later."

Just then Mrs. Ericson's son appeared. I came to the point, telling him of the transaction. He looked at us a moment and said, "Mother can't sell that bed for \$3. It will cost you \$10."

I looked at John, who was smiling. "Very well, if that's what it's worth, I'll pay it."

I then inquired about the gate. "What do you want to do with it?" he asked. I simply ignored the question. Here was a different person to deal with. I must handle him carefully. The gate was so beautifully carved, it showed plainly it had been made by a master craftsman. It stood six feet high from the ground. Over the top and onto the panels were carvings of garlands of fruit and flowers.

"Where did it come from?" I asked. He answered rather reluctantly.

"Of course, it's a 'bygone' now, but in its day father thought it was valuable enough to bring with him from the old country. It belonged to his mother in Switserland and was carved by a peasant in Oberammergau. If you'll send out a carpenter and put up a gate here you can have it. It's nothing but rubbish, but it's strong and has made a good gate. I'm too busy to bother to make another."

What a day of good fortune! It is needless to say a truck with a carpenter and lumber arrived the next morning at Mr. Ericson's place, bringing back two antiques. The Mexican made them over into things of beauty, but John never has agreed with me that there is nothing in this country to equal either of them.

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Maps

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The two hemispheres are supported on the shoulders of the seasons, with their attributes of flowers, sheaves, grapes and snow, and about them circle clouds, planets, sun and moon, and the figures of divine or mythical beings reminiscent of Blake's patriarchs.

The little vignettes which add their edifying commentary to the maps range in theme from Adam and Eve to the Fall of Troy and from Judith beheading Holofernes to the

Baptism of Clovis. The ocean round *L'Amérique*, whose whole northwest presents the blank and featureless face of terra incognita, is peopled with galleons in full sail and withering sea monsters. The legend here reads—as of a continent still beneath the microscope of discovery and exploration—that the map is "dresse sur les relations plus recentes rectifiees sur les dernieres observations." Browne by time, the maps still retain much of the charm of the original color. They measure 52 by 74 inches.

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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

The Applian Way
The most famous of Roman roads, the Via Appia, the construction of which was commenced in 312 B. C. by Appius Claudius Cæcus, originally led from Rome to Capua. It is not known of what material the road was originally made, but it is recorded that a few years later it was paved with stones and successively extended until it reached Brundisium.

Arkansas Gazette: A group of British savants are going up the Amazon to study orchids. We, also, have studied orchids, but usually compromised on roses.

Llanfair for Short
In the Isle of Anglesey, North Wales, is a little village called Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwlllllllogogoch, which interpreted is "Mary-church of the Pool of White Hazels rather near the swift whirlpool of the church of Tyssilio of the Red Cave," according to a professor of the Welsh language.

Des Moines Register: A reader suggests that one way to relieve traffic congestion would be to require dealers to sell automobiles on a strictly cash basis.

Islands
Australia is the largest island in the two hemispheres, 2,974,581 square miles; next in size are Greenland, 827,300 square miles; New Guinea, 320,000; Borneo, 306,966; Baffin Land, 231,000; Madagascar, 228,000; Sumatra, 163,138; Japan, 146,106, Great Britain, 88,745.

Atchison Globe: In a few cases there's something in a name. John Blaha is a saxophone player in Omaha.

Bayeux Tapestry
The Bayeux tapestry, representing 72 scenes in the conquest of England by the Normans in the eleventh century, is to be seen at Bayeux, France. It is worked with a needle, in words of eight colors, on a band of linen 231 feet long and 20 inches wide.

Florence (Ala.) Herald: Cartoonsist—A fellow put in in most of his time drawing elephants and donkeys.

Alabaster
Ancient alabaster, a stone of great purity and whiteness, is said to get its name from "Alabastron," in Upper Egypt, where the stone was quarried.

Detroit Free Press: When a woman politician tosses her hat into the ring she is probably careful to select an odd one.

Ashmolean Museum
The Ashmolean Museum at Oxford (England), which was presented to the university in 1677 by Elias Ashmole, was the first museum of curiosities in the kingdom.

The Monitor Reader

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. How is England helping Canada harvest its grain crop?—Editorial. | 10 |
| 2. What traffic motto has done much to solve the problem of congestion in Indianapolis?—Sundial. | 10 |
| 3. How can pillows be kept fresh and clean?—Household Page. | 10 |
| 4. How has prohibition affected the small loan business?—Prohibition Fruitage. | 10 |
| 5. How does Tokyo promote the welfare of the blind?—Educational Page. | 10 |
| 6. How can you freeze with fire?—Household Arts. | 10 |
| 7. What is the derivation of "taboo"?—Word a Day. | 10 |
| 8. Why does Premier Venizelos favor dipping Greek voters' fingers in yellow ink?—Editorial Note. | 10 |
| 9. What is the "city without a sound"?—Home Forum. | 10 |
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THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Metaphysics

The combination of the Greek *meta* (beyond), and *physikos* (physical), relating to external nature, was applied first, it is believed, by Andronicus to the 13 books of Aristotle which he edited and which in the recognized arrangement of his works followed the books dealing with physics.

Not only was the word used to indicate that written beyond the subject of physics, but with peculiar significance to identify that which transcended mere physics, for Aristotle then launched into a dissertation on what to him was beyond sense testimony, exploring the field beyond matter.

Today we employ the word metaphysics to refer to the Science of being, accepting the Scriptural assurances of spiritual causation as a premise, with all that it implies—a spiritual universe coexistent with eternal and infinite Spirit, God. One versed in metaphysics is called a metaphysician.

Metaphysics is stressed on the third syllable which sounds like *fiz*. Sound the e as in end, a as in sofa, both f's as in fill.

"Metaphysics is above—and has nothing in common with—physics." Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

What They Say

A. Corbett-Smith: "Charlie Chaplin and Douglas Fairbanks have accomplished far more toward international amity than a hundred edicts of the League of Nations. The world is immeasurably the happier and the younger for their presence."

Mayor Baker (Portland, Ore.): "I used to like a drink, as do many others. But after I have seen what I have at the police station and elsewhere, I am through. I want to be a good citizen."

D. Halliday Macartney: "The problem of leisure will assume a character perilous or elevating in proportion to the lead which our statesmen give to the undisciplined younger generation."

The Rev. George T. Gruman: "As long as men continue to make material things the highest things of life, fear will chill their hearts."

Clarence De Mar: "There are a good many men who could beat me if they would cut out cigarettes."

Roy L. Smith: "Defeat is an alarm clock calling you to get up and go at it."

A Thought for Today
IT IS no sin to cultivate the society of your betters.
The important point is whom you consider your betters.—BACESHOT

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

The Limerick Man

There was an old man in the spring,
Went out in the garden to sing.
But he met with a goat,
And he struck the wrong note,
And—

CYRIL had just finished weeding the garden when he noticed a shadow beside his own, and when he turned round, there was the Limerick Man.

"I was thinking about you!" said Cyril, "I just saw a bee!"

"Ah! I promised to finish that limerick about the old man, didn't I? Are you ready?"

"All set!"

"Well—

"But—but—

"Never mind butting! That's what the goat was for. It did all the butting that was necessary!"

"But he met with a bee, and he struck the wrong key!"

"Of course, so he did! I remember now; it was my friend the porter!"

"He should have stayed at home!" I suppose so. Well, I'll attend to Homer to go."

A very industrious porter, Each day walked a mile and a quarter; But if it should snow, There was nowhere to go, So he just stayed at home with his daughter.

"That's better!" said Cyril. "And if it should rain, he could go on the train!"

"Here! Here! Who's making these limericks? He's not that kind of a porter! He's a porter in the Zoo!"

"That must be a very fine job!" said Cyril. "I once had a ride on a zebra there!"

"So shall I," said Cyril. "Well, good-by. I'll see you again, soon."

"Good-by, Mr. Limerick Man."

Window Eyes
WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Those little windows are two eyes That look across the roof at me, Sometimes, they almost seem to laugh.

I wonder what it is they see? The roof is red and over it The tree-tops bow and dance all day. They shake their heads at me—and then

At those two eyes across the way. The window eyes are opened wide The whole day long—and when it's night, Since they have seen such lovely things

Through each one shines a golden light. Emilie Blackmore Stapp.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

"Well, Snubs said the Boss's grandmother today. I'm sorry we haven't a little dog for you to play with."

But I wagged my tail and said, "Oh, that's all right—I've been on a farm before and I'll find plenty to do."

I certainly did too—first I went on a long hike through the meadow and saw a lot of cows and horses and pigs—

Then I visited the barn and found so many places and things to investigate that before I hardly knew it an hour or two had passed!

So I hustled back to see if the Boss had missed me and I found him eating a big slice of watermelon and he looked too busy to miss anyone!

In Lighter Vein

Advice to Young Authors
The formula for literary success is as follows:

Take the square root of ability and determination, divided by laziness; add good fortune multiplied by the patience of editors; subtract postage and typewriter ribbons; extend endurance to infinity; multiply the dividend by the economy of one wife carried to the nth power; divide among x children and y creditors; borrow \$5 and put the net balance in a bank, if you can find one to open an account for 40 cents.—Wall Street Journal.

Cockney
The teacher was examining the class to see how much they remembered of a natural history lesson given the day before.

"Now, Johnny," she said, "which animal do you remember?"

"The warmer," replied Johnny. "Nonsense! There's no such animal. Sit down!"

"Please, miss, I know what 'e means," said another boy. "'E means the otter."—Tit-Bits.

More to the Point
A farmer's daughter started to practice singing. One day her father came in unexpectedly.

"What's that extraordinary noise?" he inquired.

"That, dear," replied his wife, proudly, "is Jane cultivating her voice."

"Cultivating? Huh!" ejaculated the farmer. "That ain't cultivating—that's hawrowing!"—Exchange.

Disliked the Rind
John's playmate, who was very tanned, had his hair clipped, the white scalp making a decided contrast.

When John's mother remarked at the table that John needed a hair cut, the boy put in a timid request: "But, mother, please tell the barber not to cut it so close to the rind!"

The Boy's Mite
San Pedro, Calif.
A CHURCH here is going through the beautiful experience of building its own edifice. Several years ago, when the decision was made to have a new church home, the members of the Sunday school were asked what they would like to buy for the church, and almost without any hesitancy the children voted to buy the pipe organ.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The Cartel in World Commerce

IN THE rapid growth of the European cartel movement, industry is experiencing a powerful internationalizing influence. Although international cartels were undertaken on a modest scale before the World War, their sweeping extension since 1921 has been little less than phenomenal. More than 200 such industrial combinations in at least twenty-five different major industries have been organized during the last few years for the purpose of regulating production, adjusting prices, facilitating joint selling and delimiting markets. Thus far they have been essentially a European institution, and since some of their practices are incompatible with the antitrust laws of the United States, they are not looked upon with favor by American industrialists in general. For Europe, however, their immediate effect has been to unify industrial effort when industrial unity was the prime necessity.

The international cartel, operating in such basic industries as copper, steel, chemicals, aluminum, dyestuffs, rayon, etc., has developed quite definitely as a protest against the multitudinous trade barriers which obstruct the flow of commerce throughout the continent of Europe. The cartel seeks, moreover, to accomplish by private commercial agreement what to date has proved impossible to accomplish by official governmental action. This is freer trade among the European countries. While the cartel possesses inherent dangers and obviously might lend itself to the encouragement of monopolistic tendencies, its record already has been creditable and conducive to a much-needed unification of European industry. It has effected economies in both production and distribution, and has enabled the diverse European nations to enjoy something of the unhampered trade which prevails among the forty-eight states of the American Union.

From the point of view of the United States, some commentators have been inclined to view the extension of the cartel movement as a threat to American commerce in the allying of European industrial interests. There are numerous reasons why no such apprehension need be felt over this European trend toward economic unity. Herbert Hoover, as the United States Secretary of Commerce, stated the case most persuasively in these words:

If we were to divide international merchandise into three broad groups of wholly noncompetitive goods, goods in which competition rests upon quality, and goods which are sharply competitive—it is my belief that we would find that the world's commerce rests largely upon the two former groups. In other words, the world's trade is less sharply competitive than is generally believed.

International trade is not in any event a battle where the gains are made by losses of other nations. The only real gain is world economic progress.

The whole world grows in population, and if it keeps the pace and duly adopts scientific invention, it is a world of growing demand.

Statistics issued by the Department of Commerce show that the growth of American exports during recent years has consisted largely of conspicuous American specialties, the demand for which has expanded at an unprecedented rate. American exports to the Far East, for example, have increased four and one-half times in fifteen years, but this increase, comprising such commodities as automobiles, motion pictures, ready-made clothing, road-building machinery, and the like, did not come at the expense of Europe. Similarly with transpacific exportation.

With the whole world becoming increasingly interwoven by the ties of international commerce, it is the more important to realize that world trade is essentially noncompetitive, and that the success of international commerce is based upon the economic progress of all nations.

Kindness Made Practical

A STRIKING example of the increasing kindness felt and manifested toward the wild creatures of earth is found in the campaign being carried on by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds in Britain to safeguard migrating birds on reaching England's shores. Attracted by the beacon lights along the shore, the night travelers swarm about the brilliant rays and fall exhausted into the sea. Thus the light erected to safeguard human beings becomes a destructive agency for myriads of birds.

Formerly it was believed that the major destruction came from dashing against the light, but this, a Dutch naturalist, after long study became convinced that the major destruction was caused by exhaustion as the birds, perhaps wearied from long flight, flew round and round the light, searching for a favorable perch upon which to rest. In pursuance of this conclusion, the Royal Society gained permission from the Government to try out the plan of erecting lattice-work perches of wood about the dome of the lighthouse in such a way that operation of the light is not interfered with, while at the same time the perches receive the full glare of its beams.

The experiment is so successful that other lighthouses are being fitted out in the same way and as a result thousands of birds are being saved annually. As this work progresses the number of birds in Great Britain will be

measurably increased, with the result that the farmer's best friend will be even more successful in defending the crops against the increasing host of insects. Bird lovers everywhere will rejoice in this overcoming of a great menace to birds; and the hope is that all countries having seacoasts in the path of migrating birds will follow this successful effort at conservation of wild life.

No Communist Peril in France

THE Communist situation in France deserves more attention than it has generally received. There is an old proverb that carries the assurance that, if a nettle be grasped firmly, it will not sting. The French Government, which had long tolerated the menaces of the Communist Party, recently resolved to act sternly. It had allowed the agitators openly to pursue seditious propaganda in the army and navy. It had looked on complacently at the provocations and the boasts of the Moscow-led leaders. It had patiently permitted mass meetings at which the most extravagant diatribes against society were uttered. Suddenly it decided on prosecutions, and when the Communist chiefs were convicted it declined, as had been the custom, to release them. M. Poincaré opposed the passing of an amnesty bill. This was contrary to political custom in France, but the deputies felt that M. Poincaré was right.

Thereupon the Communists realized that their prestige was waning. It was necessary to indulge in a monster demonstration. They invited their adherents and sympathizers to congregate at Garches—a great open space just outside Paris. They counted on the fine weather, the bucolic surroundings, the latent curiosity of crowds. They calculated that Parisians would assemble in scores of thousands, a fact that would impress both the populace and the Government with the strength of Communism. The manifestation was to have been a sort of numbering of forces. The Government calmly prohibited the demonstration and closed Garches to the followers of the Soviets.

But the Communists had too much at stake to submit lightly. They rallied their supporters by every means in their power. If they could not go to Garches, they would take possession of Ivry. No pains were spared. Failure would make them ridiculous. The Government issued another warning, and sensible folk stayed at home. Instead of the monster demonstration, only 1400 manifestants turned up, and they were, one by one, promptly imprisoned. They were not long detained. At night, when the day that was to have seen the triumph of Communism in France had safely passed, nearly all the militants were released, and were sent, crestfallen, back to Paris, where they were greeted with the laughter of the Parisian population. To such an absurdity a little show of strength and determination on the part of the Government reduced the mighty preparations of the Communists.

It cannot be too often repeated, in view of misconceptions abroad, that there is no Communist peril in France. At election time many people who have a paltry grievance will vote for the extremists. But they have no genuine sympathy with them. The Bolshevik bubble has been effectively pricked. It has been shown that the French Communist Party cannot even find its own funds to carry on. Out of every 10,000,000 francs which it spends in France, 8,000,000 are contributed by Moscow.

Japan's Periodical Press

ALTHOUGH the daily press in Japan has improved greatly during recent years, both in reliability and in a growing sense of decency, a downward tendency has been noticeable for the last few years on the part of a large section of the weekly and monthly magazines of that Nation.

Women's magazines were scarcely known in Japan ten years ago, but now there are such magazines with monthly circulations that run into the hundreds of thousands. The pioneer magazines in this field confined themselves to subjects exclusively of interest to women and dealing in the main with the home. They have accomplished much good and are still doing so. Labor-saving devices in the home, to give a single example, have been introduced from abroad and popularized in Japan largely through their medium.

The desire for greater circulation, however, caused the editors of some of these magazines to strike out along new lines a few years ago, and gradually the contents were changed until now they consist almost exclusively of tales pandering to morbid curiosity. There is a strict press law in Japan, and the police authorities have warned the editors involved more than once, in extreme cases even having gone so far as to suppress certain issues. The police are reluctant to adopt these methods, however, and are conducting a campaign of education among the women readers and their editors.

The W. C. T. U. also has decided to throw the whole weight of its force in this direction. Its officials, too, believe that more can be accomplished by educating women readers away from magazines of this type than by appealing to the authorities to prosecute or suppress them. They believe that the time will come when the women of Japan will become disgusted with the type of reading matter now offered them in such abundance, and will be ashamed to read it, and it is to this end that the W. C. T. U. is now bending its efforts.

Liquor's Disregard of Law

THE people of Ontario are, on the whole, law-abiding. The Province is well governed. The standard of citizenship is fully up to the level of any other province or state in the North American continent. The policy of government sale of liquor is tending, however, to impose a severe strain on the maintenance of an orderly state of society in the Province, as it is in several other Canadian provinces.

Sir Henry Drayton, formerly Minister of Finance in Sir Robert Borden's Federal Administration, has lately been appointed chairman of the Ontario Liquor Control Board. Some of Sir Henry's public statements make it clear that

he is endeavoring to grapple with one of the most burdensome tasks that has so far come upon him in many years of public service. As Dominion Finance Minister directly after the war, Sir Henry had to meet some involved problems. They were, however, the problems of law-abiding people and interests. Similarly, when he served as chairman of the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners, at a very serious time of readjustment of ownership and control of railways in Canada, they were valuable public utilities with which he had to deal. It is quite a different problem trying to control the liquor traffic, which, under any circumstances, is destructive in its influence on the community, but which also by its very nature is constantly endeavoring to evade the law.

Since the policy of government sale came into operation in Ontario, liquor interests have shown repeatedly that they have no respect for the law, which they were instrumental in persuading the Government to adopt in place of provincial prohibition. Recently, the Ontario authorities seized liquor to the value of about \$500,000, unlawfully stored on exporting docks within the vicinity of Windsor, opposite Detroit. Later evidence has led the same authorities to take action against every border dock and warehouse.

The Ontario Liquor Control Board's action is not for the purpose of preventing the illicit liquor traffic across the border from Canada to the United States, but an endeavor to suppress bootlegging within the Province. Liquor is taken to the export docks, ostensibly to be sold to an illicit market in the United States, but much of it is actually smuggled back into Ontario. This traffic is described by Sir Henry Drayton as "short-circuiting." Ontario is finding that the policy of government sale is incapable of making the liquor traffic law-abiding. Liquor is an enemy of law and order under any policy.

International Music Rehabilitation

RECONSTRUCTION was a note sounded clearly at the opening of the Berkshire Festival of Chamber Music in war time. To save the old masters to honor was avowedly the purpose of the founder of the institution at the first sessions, ten years ago. Mozart and Beethoven were for the moment a sort of military issue, and their quartets and trios seemed to need an American champion; or at any rate, the tone of Mrs. F. S. Coolidge's greeting to her guests at Pittsfield, Mass., so indicated.

On a slope, a little wooden building, and by it a flagstaff, the Berkshire Temple of Music looked from the outside a veritable fortress of art. With high platform and rows of seats like pews in a New England meetinghouse, it commanded, within, the reverence which its name betokened. And if international rehabilitation of music was the main design of the festivals, and if patriotism was the chief motive for their establishment, the outcome has truly not been disappointing. The classic past, indeed, would have remained in complete influence, had there been no Berkshire concerts. Mozart and Beethoven would have survived, had no timbers been joined and no roads ditched in their behalf on the country estate of the Coolidge family. The modern musical cause, however, would hardly have fared so well as it has if the flag on South Mountain had never been raised. Oddly enough, too, the very reconstruction which was sought through names of nineteenth century renown has been accomplished through those of twentieth century promise. Not only have the composers of the historic German school of chamber music been kept in American favor, but those of every present-day national group have been brought to notice universally, in the United States, and in other countries as well.

A patriotic enterprise, the Berkshire Festival is now permanently located at Washington, D. C., and is carried on by the Library of Congress under endowment. In its original guise it returns for three days, September 19 to 21, to Pittsfield as a decennial celebration. The program can be regarded as nothing less than an international picture of modern chamber music: composition: Smith and Salzedo for the United States, Malipiero and Respighi for Italy, De Falla for Spain, Bridge for Great Britain, Martinu for the Balkan peoples and Schönberg for the Viennese; the works not reached out for, either, in the publication market, but received from the writers directly—two sonatas, a concerto, two quartets, a quintet and a piece for chamber orchestra. Reconstruction or no reconstruction, Mozart and Beethoven are in the schedule, as is Schubert; the dominating old master of the season.

Random Ramblings

The Indianapolis News says: "The old campaign time seem to be completely gone. Nobody can radio a torchlight procession." Probably when another election draws around the television will make even this possible.

Minute paper disks are produced by the perforating machines at the United States Bureau of Engraving at the rate of six tons every month and are sold. The question is who pays for the holes, say, in a sheet of stamps?

Agitation in the United States for repeal of the Sherman and Clayton acts would indicate a belief that anti-trust laws, like the full dinner pail, once essential to the well-being of the worker, are now unnecessary.

Estimates of expenditures on Commander Byrd's next polar trip show that the explorers will not be chasing rainbows. They had to find the pot of gold before starting.

Motor buses and trucks are superseding pack animals and bull carts in the Philippines. Evidently progress in the islands is on the highway to achievement.

These may be the days of "cash and carry," but the fellow who can deliver the goods is still in great demand.

Blackberries and raspberries are just now running the automobilists a close race in trying to keep out of the jam.

Looks as if the Nineteenth Amendment was coming to the rescue of the Eighteenth.

Is This Really Canada's Century?

JUST as the nineteenth century belonged to the United States, so shall the twentieth century belong to Canada." This forecast is attributed to that distinguished Canadian statesman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, uttered in the glowing days of the first decade of "Canada's century." It fired the imagination of the people of Canada, and of the Empire. They caught the vision of a new and mighty nation on the northern half of the North American continent, paralleling the power and achievement of the United States.

It was a vision comparatively easy to catch in the period a few years before the war. The young nation of the North was already shaking itself, stretching its limbs, tensing its muscles. In 1905 it had completed the chain of provinces across the continent by the erection to provincial status of those territories now comprising Saskatchewan and Alberta. In its relations with the Empire and the world it was beginning to realize a new political status.

The celebration of the tercentenary of Quebec in 1908 reminded it that its foundations were now laid in three generations of history. Trade agreements with France, Germany, Belgium, Holland and Italy gave perspective to its growing commerce.

The far-flung provinces were being tied together with new bands of steel. The Canadian Northern, the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the National Transcontinental, not to speak of the already firmly established Canadian Pacific, were thrusting forward into great areas of unoccupied territory. During the thirteen years of this century which preceded the war new railway track was laid at an average rate of over two miles a day.

This enormous construction—carried on, it is true, with borrowed money—stimulated every branch of industry, and afforded ready employment for every kind of labor, at the same time opening to settlement vast areas of free "homestead" land. Homestead entries increased from 8167 in 1900 to a high mark of 44,479 in 1911. Under these conditions immigration also rapidly increased, from 49,000 in 1901 to 402,000 in 1913. With such a wave of development sweeping across Canada, the realization of Sir Wilfrid's forecast seemed well within the range of possibilities.

Then came the war. Construction stopped; immigration stopped. The flow of borrowed money, except for military purposes, stopped. Half a million men were diverted from peaceful pursuits to military service, and the remainder of the population, directly or indirectly, was engaged in supplying their needs.

The return of peace found Canada faced with the problem of reabsorbing her soldier citizens and re-establishing the normal trade which the exigencies of war had destroyed. The country's position was complicated by its close physical contact with the United States, which had become the creditor of the world, and which was enjoying enormous prosperity. The policy adopted by the United States of a rigorous limitation of European immigration, while the gates to Canadians were left wide open, resulted in a considerable movement of young Canadian men and women to that country. It was this latter fact, perhaps more than all others, that brought about a period of pessimism in Canada, and for a time shook the faith of many Canadians in the destiny of their country.

That mood of misgiving is rapidly passing away, and the more the situation is studied, the faster will be its complete dissolution.

Inevitably Canada must always be compared with the United States; the natural relationship of the two countries has ordained that; it was in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's thought when he uttered his famous forecast. But it must be remembered that Sir Wilfrid allowed the Republic a lead of 100 years. A comparison on that basis brings out some illuminating facts.

In 1800 the population of the United States was 3,909,483. In 1901 the population of Canada was 5,371,315, so that Canada entered the twentieth century with almost exactly the same population as the United States had at the beginning of the nineteenth.

In 1800 the chief five cities of the United States, and their populations, were: Philadelphia, 70,000; New York, 60,000; Baltimore, 26,000; Boston, 24,000; Charleston, 20,000. Their combined population was 200,000—about the same as the present population of Winnipeg, or one-third the population of Toronto. There are today nine cities in Canada larger than was New York in 1800.

Starting out equally, so far as population is concerned, it took the United States fifty years to accumulate a national wealth of \$7,000,000,000. In the first twenty-five

years of this century Canada accumulated a national wealth of \$22,000,000,000 dollars. Even when full allowance is made for the difference in the purchasing power of the dollar in the two periods, it cannot be said that Canada's record suffers by the comparison.

The United States had gone fifty years on its century before the value of its manufactured products reached an annual figure of \$1,000,000,000. At the end of twenty-five years Canada's manufactures had reached practically \$5,000,000,000. In 1850 the agricultural wealth of the United States was \$5,000,000,000; in 1925 the agricultural wealth of Canada was \$8,000,000,000. Measured by any of these standards, it is apparent that Canada, in the twentieth century, has been more than duplicating the progress of the United States in the corresponding period of the nineteenth.

In the first decade of the twentieth century Canada's population increased more rapidly, pro rata, than did that of any other country in the world. In the second decade Canada moved, by a fraction of 1 per cent, to second place, yielding the palm to Australia. Figures for the full quarter century, in both Canada and the United States, are estimates, as the quarter does not coincide with census periods, but it may be stated that from 1900 to 1925 Canada's population increased by over 60 per cent and that of the United States by about 40 per cent. This period, it should be noted, includes the greatest immigration in the history of the United States.

Immigration to the United States passed the million mark for the first time in 1905, and again passed it in 1906, 1907, 1910, 1913 and 1914. That flood-tide has now dried up to the comparative dribble of about 300,000 yearly. On the other hand, immigration to Canada is on the up-trend, and is again approximating 150,000 a year. In other words, Canada's population is increasing by immigration at the rate of about 1½ per cent per annum, while the population of the United States is now increasing by immigration at a rate of only ¼ of 1 per cent per annum.

Other yardsticks, sufficiently significant in themselves, without comparison with any other country, may be used to measure the development of Canada in the last quarter of a century. The land occupied increased from 63,422,338 acres in 1901 to 140,887,903 in 1921, the last complete census year. In twenty-five years the value of field-crops increased from \$237,000,000 to \$1,121,000,000. In 1901 Canada grew only 55,000,000 bushels of wheat, and exported less than 10,000,000 bushels—a quantity so small that it was scarcely a drop in the world's bucket. Now Canada grows more than 400,000,000 bushels yearly, and has become the greatest wheat exporting country on the globe. A general wheat failure in Canada today would mean famine prices for the rest of the world.

In the same period flour exports have increased from \$4,000,000 to over \$70,000,000; the value of live stock has increased from \$268,000,000 to over \$700,000,000; the value of dairy products from \$66,000,000 to \$240,000,000.

But Canada's development has been by no means confined to the farm. Mineral production has increased from \$65,000,000 to over \$240,000,000, and the greatest activity and interest prevail in the development of the country's mineral resources. Capital invested in electric power has increased from \$11,000,000 to \$725,000,000. Manufactured products have increased from \$481,000,000 to almost \$3,000,000,000. Foreign trade has increased from \$355,000,000 to \$2,242,000,000. The present foreign trade of Canada is as great as was the total foreign trade of the United States in 1900, when that country had a population of 75,000,000 people.

There is a very general impression that the virtue of thrift has been discarded by the present generation. Statistics do not support that conclusion with reference to Canada. In twenty-five years the life insurance carried by Canadians has increased from \$1,000,000,000 to \$9,250,000,000 and the savings bank deposits from \$296,000,000 to over \$1,350,000,000. Savings deposits per head of population have increased from \$55 to \$150.

Nor has the progress of Canada been of a material nature only. Statistics do not lend themselves to the measurement of mental or spiritual values, but the part taken by Canada in the war, the courage with which the after war problems were faced, and the rapidly growing sense of nationhood which is found in all parts of the Dominion, all bear evidence to a well-rounded development. The growth of such a country north of the international boundary is a factor in the commercial, social and political activities of this continent of outstanding significance.

R. S.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

WITHIN one week the population of Berlin sank from 4,000,000 inhabitants to 3,400,000, or by 600,000, that is, by 100,000 per day. This happens every year during the first days of July when the summer school holidays commence, but this year the number was slightly higher than last year. One-quarter went to the near-by Baltic Sea, which is famous for its white, soft beach and the strip of forest running along its inland side. They left from the Stettiner Bahnhof, which station is connected in the thoughts of the Berliner with images of blue sea, blue sky, silver-winged gulls, vast stretches of beach and green meadows. More than 100,000 left from the Anhalter Bahnhof for the snow-capped peaks and sparkling lakes embedded in the high mountain walls of Bavaria, for the Black Forest with its deep pine woods mounting the hillsides, for the sweet valleys of Thuringia or the wild expanse of Lake Constance with the Swiss mountains greening from the other side and sometimes seeming so very near when the light is favorable. Some may have even gone right through to Switzerland or to the Austrian mountains, or maybe to northern Italy. The weather fortunately has changed. The exceptional cold and rain and the many heavy storms of this spring and early summer have made room at last for sunshine and warmth, which greatly enhance the pleasure of going on a holiday.

The Germans are particularly eager to learn about the modern literature and art of other peoples and in few countries are translated, and even read in their own language, so many books of foreign authors of the present day as in Germany. Thus the Society of Foreign Students here invited Konstantin Fedin and Nikolai Nikitin, two prominent Russian writers of the younger generation, to read from their works before an assembly of writers, students, journalists—and Russians. Fedin chose a chapter of his story "Transvaal" describing the life of a man swept to the surface by the revolution. He read it in German in his deep bass voice likened by some to an organ. Nikitin, the younger of the two, read in Russian a story about the life in a small town. Arnold Zweig, the well-known German author, finished the official part of the evening with a "chapter" from his book, "The Conflict About the Soldier Grisha." At the same time André Germain lectured on five French authors, Duhamel, Bloch, Halévy, Gide and Philippe Soupault, at the University of Berlin.

The visit of the Yale University Glee Club, fifty-four members strong, was as a fresh breeze to this, the land of the traditional "Männerchor." Their program replete with folk songs of many nationalities, was acclaimed by the large audience, among which the American colony was strongly in evidence. In reviewing their work it must be remembered that the personnel of such organizations,

being made up entirely of undergraduates, is changing yearly. Thus Marshall Bartholomew, the director, has achieved praiseworthy results in building up an ensemble noteworthy for its sensitiveness and accuracy of nuance. A far cry this performance of the "Ave Maria" (Vittoria), from "Sweet Adeline," beloved of the average American university glee clubs of the all-too-recent past! The sea shanties and Negro songs, done with a verve and gusto, seemed especially vehicles of expression for such straightforward, exuberant youth. The speech of welcome, delivered by Dr. Bertling of the Amerika Institut, was acknowledged in characteristic fashion by a college yell, which must have seemed "sui generis" to those Germans present, as indeed it is. The Berlin newspapers criticized the singers favorably, their soloists were generally lauded, and the conviction was expressed that if they took up the study of singing professionally they would have a future before them. In this connection it may be mentioned that one of the first foreigners in Berlin's musical history of the recent past to be honored with an important post as conductor is the American, Vladimir Shavitch, who will head the Berlin Symphony Orchestra in the latter part of next season and will also take it on tour.

Berlin is laden in summer—especially on a hot day when the air embraces one like a pleasantly warm bath—with the scent of lime trees which grow in long, shady rows on Unter den Linden, in the Kaiser Allee and other principal thoroughfares. It is filled with the strong scent of sweet briar growing in the foregardens and with the "cherry-pie" sweetness of heliotrope planted in the squares. Occasionally a whiff of wind carries a mysterious smell of fresh mown hay. The fountains play on the lawns in the very heart of the city; in some streets the trees are so big and shady that it is quite dark underneath them in the evening. Berlin is a lovely city in the summer, and after a warm rain it exhales the fragrance of a country garden. The surroundings are equally attractive. Blue lakes connected by rivers and canals encircled by pine forests with sandy beaches or thick reeds giving shelter to boats innumerable call to the population on Saturday and Sunday. And hundreds of thousands follow this appeal. As many as 80,000 people have been known to visit one of the swimming beaches on Wannsee Lake on a Sunday, and any who can afford it purchase a boat, be it a tiny canoe of cloth or a stately yacht. On Saturday noon sails are seen everywhere rising majestically and soon the buoys float despatched on the water's surface. There are few pictures more enchanting than that of a fleet of yachts becalmed on Wannsee Lake. Hundreds of white sails, like the wings of great birds, float motionless on the wide and still expanse of water which as the shadows of the evening gather takes on a shade of faint blue and silvery white like Copenhagen porcelain. Then a gentle evening breeze drives the flock of white birds slowly home again.